THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 224

••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON | FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tax Conferees Cut President's Soak-Rich Plan

Drops Heavy Inheritance Levy as Result of Bitter Opposition

Big Incomes Suffer

Senate and House Groups Reach Quick Agreement and Report Bill Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Measures of historical moment to the American people and American Government were clocked through the legislative mill today with a precision characteristic of modern industrial machinery.

With little debate—in some cases none at all—both House and Senate of the United States drove what may prove to be President Roosevelt's last great legislative reform program down the road to adjournment now generally expected by Saturday night. During the past 24 hours the following progress has been made:

Compromise Tax Bill

The deadlock over the $250,000,000 wealth redistribution tax bill resolved after a brief morning session of Senate and House conferees, who reported out a compromise agreement.

Under it the inheritance tax feature of the House bill favored by the President is dropped, as are also the Borah amendment in the Senate bill providing for a ban on future issues of tax-exempt securities and the McCarran silver amendment to repeal the 50 per cent tax on silver profits and the nationalization of silver. The compromise bill carries:

What New Bill Does

1. A graduated corporation tax beginning at 12½ per cent on incomes up to $2000 and reaching a maximum of 15 per cent on everything over $40,000.
2. An excess profits tax of 6 per cent on profits between 10 and 15 per cent and a flat 12 per cent on profits in excess of 15 per cent.
3. Capital stock tax boosting rate of $1 per $1000 of capital to $1.40.
4. New surtaxes as in the original House bill, beginning with 31 per cent in the $50,000 plus bracket and going to a maximum of 75 per cent on all income over $5,000,000.
5. Increased estate and gift taxes as in original House bill.

Less Soaking of Rich

The result of the compromise is a bill which is more of a revenue measure and less of a "share the wealth" device than the President's suggestions or the Senate bill.

The income tax increases will bite farther down in the income brackets than the President recommended. The abandoned inheritance tax was the most extreme "wealth redistribution" feature proposed.

Its deletion is the result of bitter opposition and the dramatization of what it would do to the estate of Henry Ford.

President Gets Banking Bill

The Glass-Steagall omnibus banking bill—one of the oldest and most controversial measures of the session—was sent to the President's desk for his signature after both House and Senate had adopted the conference report in short order. In neither chamber was there a roll call. The House debated it briefly, but the Senate approved it in exactly one half of a minute without any discussion whatever.

The Crosser railroad pension bill—an entirely unexpected actor in the closing scene—went to the President after having been passed in half an hour by the House and after less than an hour of debate in the Senate.

Doubtful Substitute

It is a substitute for a previous act to the same purpose which was outlawed by the Supreme Court. The Senate vote was 76 to 3, a result all the more indicative of the present disposition of the Congress to wind up its task since the measure is of extremely doubtful constitutionality.

The Senate prepared to take up the Guffey-Snyder coal bill designed to set up a "little NRA" for the bituminous coal industry after House passage of the same measure yesterday.

House leaders put the Frazier-Lemke farm bankruptcy bill near the top of the preferred list for early passage. Passed by the Senate yesterday, it, like both the Guffey bill and the Crosser rail pension measure, is regarded as an aid to adjournment.

More Doubtful Bills

All three are sought by special groups which have threatened delay unless they are satisfied. All three are of doubtful constitutionality. Of the three, only the Guffey coal bill is on the Administration "must" list. But they are being jammed through ahead of the more important bills to prevent any last-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Financial—Pages 8 and 9
Sports—Page 11

Features

Radio Timetable 2
Weather 2
Boston Events 2
The Home Forum 5
The Way to Harmony Is Established [With German Translation] 6
Chess 6
Aviation Column 7
Progress in Education 10
Home Building and Gardening 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

He Brings Fame to Rhode Island

Wide World

Charles F. Risk
Republican of Rhode Island Takes Seat in Congress

Bertrand H. Snell
Of New York, Minority Leader, Welcomes New Representative

Risk's First Vote In House Is 'No' On Guffey Bill

Republican Who Upset Rhode Island Apple-Cart, Takes Seat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Charles F. Risk, the Rhode Island judge who was elected on an anti-new-deal platform plunged into his duties as a member of Congress yesterday by casting his first vote against an Administration measure.

As the House convened, the slim representative-elect stepped to the rostrum to take the oath of office, while Republican members cheered.

A moment later when, for the first time, the House clerk called his name in a roll call, he replied "No," to cast his vote against the Guffey-Snyder coal bill.

Through Long Session

Entering Congress as leaders set out on the final spurt toward adjournment, he sat through one of the longest sessions of this year, lasting into the early evening, as the House brought up for consideration a series of conference reports and calendar bills for final action.

Elected Aug. 6 to fill the seat left vacant when Francis B. Condon resigned to take a seat on the State Supreme Court bench, Mr. Risk entered Congress a national figure because of the political significance of his race. Republicans thronged to meet and congratulate him, and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Plan Launched By Government To Help Youths

Job and School Program Outlined by Williams to State Directors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The Government's job and school aid program for youth was officially launched yesterday with insistence from its leaders that it cannot in any way be compared to "youth movements" in other nations.

Aubrey Williams, executive director of the National Youth Administration, told state directors gathered here for final instructions that their duty will be to give youth an opportunity to be a part of the "going concern of American life."

"Whatever we do is going to be done in the traditional American setting of home, family, school and church," Mr. Williams declared, after warning the administrators that "it would not take much for this to become a questionable thing."

Field Now Limited

Half a hundred men and women—said to have been chosen for their ability to deal with young folks—sat in a conference room of the Department of Labor Building and jotted down notes as Mr. Williams informally explained the purposes of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Reform 'Peacefully Secured' Is Goal Set Workers by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20—An appeal to all classes, and especially to labor, to pull together for industrial recovery featured an address by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman at the opening session of the New York State Federation of Labor's seventy second annual meeting here today.

"We stand together as a people and we will prosper together or suffer," the Governor declared. "There must be the fullest degree of co-operation between all groups. Real co-operation can come only through a broad, mutual understanding which will recognize economic conditions and interests on the one hand and the demands for sound standards of living and a reasonable share in the returns which improved productivity make possible on the other."

Governor Lehman struck out at the defeatists and strongly advocated social reform and social progress "peacefully secured" through legislative channels.

Legislative Proposals

An eight-point legislative program was urged on organized labor by Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner.

At the top of the list Mr. Andrews put ratification of the child labor amendment. This was followed by (2) state-wide regulation of fee-charging employment agencies; (3) regulation of the hours of labor and conditions of work in hotels, and further reduction of the maximum work-week for women employed in hotels and restaurants; (4) regulation of hours and conditions of labor for children employed in industrial agriculture; (5) a bill providing special compensation for employees incapacitated by dust in places where they work; (6) enlargement of the definition of "employee" contained in the payment-of-wages section of the labor law, to include all wage earners; (7) making officers of corporations or associations jointly and severally responsible for payment of wages; and (8) regulation of labor agents and so-called private detective agencies supplying strike-breaking services.

Gains Reviewed

Mr. Andrews, reviewing briefly the gains made by labor in New York State during the last year, stressed the part New York had played in the fight for unemployment insurance and urged the friends of progressive social legislation not to rest on their oars.

"There is the important question," said he, "of early regulation of wages and hours on a nation-wide scale. Manufacture, construction and most other industries have been successfully excluded from such regulation. This exclusion is of vital importance to labor in this and every state.

Low Wage Areas

"I have pointed out before that, as the plant capacity of American industry has developed, and as competition has sharpened, employers

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Bottle Caps Pay Missouri Tax

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20 (AP)—Millions of cardboard bottle caps poured out of two roaring machines last night. For milk bottles? No, for pocketbooks.

Missouri's shoppers will start paying the new 1 per cent sales tax with them Aug. 27. They will add to the bulge of a man's pocket. They will share a place alongside Milady's powderpuff and compact.

What's more important—they are expected to yield between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 a year for old-age pensions, unemployment relief, and other purposes.

An order for 15,000,000 of the cardboard biscs, in one and five-mill denominations, is being filled here. The company has had two machines going since Saturday. The State pays $520 a million.

Inconvenient? Yes, Gov. Guy B. Park conceded at Jefferson City, "but the cost and inconvenience of the collection system are inconsequential compared with the good to be acomplished."

The tax receipts, stamped with the state seal, will be made available at banks and stores. State officials adopted the idea after federal authorities turned thumbs down on "midget money" proposals.

Measuring 1 21-32ds inches in diameter, the caps are treated with paraffin to make them waterproof and durable. The tax ranges upward from a mill for purchases from 1 to 14 cents. A purchase of 95 cents to $1.04 requires payment of 1 cent.

The white caps are distinguished by a blue circle for the one mill cap and a brown one for the five.

Primate Calls On Britain To Back Covenant

Archbishop of York Holds for Closing Canal to Halt Italy

Downing Street Busy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—"If at the direction of the League Council, British and French fleets combine to close the Suez Canal to Italian ships, unless Italy agrees to submit the whole dispute to the League it would be very difficult for Italy to continue its course of isolated action," the Archbishop of York contends in a letter to the press today, although the whole of the Beaverbrook and Rothmere papers are firm for the policy of isolation for Britain.

Back to Prewar Days

The Archbishop's main contention is that the British Government should leave no doubt "about our determination to operate the League machinery, if other states will join us in this. If they decline we are back in the prewar world. But let us not incur any responsibisity for such a return to the days of anarchy either by our action or by our failure to act."

The Archbishop also contends the League Covenant is a clear moral obligation. "To fail now in loyalty to the League because that loyalty might have grave consequences would be sheer wickedness, involving an indelible disgrace. But we retain our freedom if the other powers refuse to co-operate."

Britain Must Lead

Furthermore, the Archbishop concludes, Britain has the responsibility for leadership because she enjoys a measure of detachment and a special position in regard to the Suez Canal.

The special significance of the Archbishop's letter is that it comes on the eve of an extraordinary Cabinet meeting summoned for Thursday. From North, East, South and West, Britain's 22 Cabinet ministers are hurrying home—by airplane, train and car. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin is leaving Aix-les-Bains tonight, while acting Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald is leaving Lossiemouth at once.

To Outline Policies

Thursday's meeting constitutes a last minute attempt to prevent the Italo-Ethiopian dispute from degenerating into war. The Cabinet will also have to lay down the fundamentals of British policy for the League Council meeting of Sept. 4 and to review its temporary decision forbidding the British to export arms either to Ethiopia or Italy.

Lastly the Cabinet will have to decide whether Parliament should be called in emergency session to hear the Government's policy.

Hoare and Eden

Meanwhile Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary and her Minister for League Affairs, Mr. Anthony Eden, delegate to the Paris parleys, are spending the day at the Foreign Office to prepare their report on the whole Ethiopian question for the cabinet's consideration on Thursday. It is again emphasized in Downing Street today that an important feature of the situation is the complete co-operation which is being maintained throughout between the British and French Governments.

France With Britain In Supporting League If Diplomacy Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 20—If the British Government insists at Geneva on application of economic or even military sanctions against Italy, France will give its regretful and unenthusiastic support to Britain's stand—but not until every conceivable means to evade the issue has failed.

This is the answer in so far as it can be discerned in advance to the fundamental questions being asked everywhere today: to what extent would France support the British demand for League sanctions against Italy in the event of an Italo-Ethiopian war? In official circles no authorized statement can be obtained on this vital point for the French Government has not yet entirely relinquished hopes of avoiding the necessity for sanctions.

Busy "Persuading"

France diplomatic action at present is devoted to persuading Italy that it should attend the Council

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Canadian Forces Define Platforms

Liberals Thought Holding Slight Lead as Election Drive Starts

Voting October 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Announcement of October 14 as election day was the pistol shot starting political contestants on a two-months' cross-country race that will end at the polls. There may be more than 1000 runners, divided into four major groups and several minor, competing for the 365 seats in the Federal House and the grand prize of dictating the country's policies for the next five years.

Sentiment at present appears strongly in favor of the Liberals under the leadership of W. L. Mackenzie King, with Conservatives led by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and the Reconstructionists led by H. H. Stevens holding even chances for second place, and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, captained by J. S. Woodsworth, not so favorably regarded. This, however, is no more than the usual guessing at the start of any race and may well be upset by unexpected factors and the unsuspected qualities of some dark horse.

Platforms Overlap

Although the platforms of the several parties have been clearly defined, they are inclined to overlap in a manner that must be confusing to the layman. Three of the parties are advocating more or less drastic reforms in the economic system and even the fourth, the Liberal, is promising national control of credit. Apart from that, Mr. King's "14 points" are very simple and familiar to all, following the traditional policies of the old party plus a few palliatives to meet present conditions.

The Conservative Government, on the other hand, while still keeping its high tariff flag nailed to the mast, recently deserted its "safe and sane" policies in the business and financial fields and passed a whole series of social measures calculated to lessen the power of capital and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Canadian Parties Open Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Four major parties have entered the political campaign in Canada, which culminates in a general election Oct. 14. Contesting the issue with the two older parties, Liberal and Conservative, will be the Reconstruction Party and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, with public sentiment at this time apparently showing a leaning toward the Liberals. A résumé of the four parties and their platforms follows:

Conservative

The party in power. Headed by the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, elected on the traditional Conservative policy of higher tariffs. Earlier this year it forsook its faith in the "natural" course of economic recovery. It enters the autumn campaign with a new-deal platform embracing broad social security measures; uniform legal requirements regarding minimum wages and maximum hours for labor; abolition of child labor and sweatshops; income tax law amendment to correct inequalities between earned and unearned income; appointment of economic advisory council; elimination of stock-watering and no-par value stock, and regulation of "concentrations in production and distribution."

Premier R. B. Bennett

W. L. Mackenzie King

Liberal

The other older party, led by W. L. Mackenzie King, ousted from power in Conservative victory of 1930. It agrees to stand or fall on the strength of its 1933 platform advocating: Reciprocal trade agreements with other countries; removal of extravagant tariff increases; abolition of unwarranted extra imposts on imports, such as exchange and dumping duties and a substantial British preference; promotion of internal trade by ending artificial price control and agreements in restraint of trade, for greater safeguarding of personal liberty "violated" under the excuse of the present crisis, social security objectives similar to Conservatives'.

Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

Includes Federal Labor Party, United Farmers of Alberta, Socialists and Progressives. It demands socialization of banking and credit, key industries and natural resources. Strong in West. Making headway in parts of Ontario. Losing some thunder to rival platforms for currency and credit reforms and public works for unemployed.

Reconstruction

Political fledgling hatched by H. H. Stevens, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, Bennett Cabinet. Among 15 major planks, the platform advocates: Increased taxes on large incomes and corporations; legislation ensuring fair farm prices; appointment of Dominion agricultural board for marketing control; liquidation of national debt in 25 years by use of latent natural resources; completion of trans-Canadian highway; survey seeking penal improvements; national housing plan; uniform hours and wages for workers.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, Aug. 20

Italo-Ethiopian—Arbitration Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One by one, peace efforts have gone down before Italy's Ethiopian policy. The Conciliation Commission adjourned indefinitely yesterday without ever becoming an Arbitration Commission. Italian delegates saw no utility in naming the fifth member essential to arbitration.

Geneva therefore bears the full burden of peace in Africa. League action depends upon Britain and France. Indications today are that France will try to evade application of sanctions to Italy. But in a final test, Paris would side with Britain and the League, on the ground that security against Germany means more than friendship with Italy.

London: While Britain's Cabinet hastens home from vacations for a special session Thursday at the King's urgent request, opinion here lines up increasingly behind the League and against Italian aggression in Africa. Parliament, adjourned until Oct. 29, will be summoned if necessary.

Closing the Suez Canal by Britain and France, acting under League direction, was proposed today by the Archbishop of York to stop Il Duce. In any case, all Geneva stands for must be defended against a return to prewar "days of anarchy."

The strand of Anglo-American co-operation, never left out of account in major British decisions likely to affect world peace, is in evidence. Mr. Eden saw J. Theodore Marriner, United States Chargé d'Affaires. It is reported that London is keeping Washington closely advised on developments.

Britain prepares policy: Page 1.

PWA—30 Days Left for Proposal of Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Municipalities that wish to get allotments of federal PWA funds must submit a full list of their projects within the next 30 days. Col. Horatio B. Hackett, assistant PWA administrator, arrived here yesterday with this information, after a survey of PWA activities in 36 states. He said that only $900,000,000 of the $4,000,000,000 work relief fund voted by Congress three months ago has not been allocated.

"We already have more applications than we can finance on the basis of a 55 per cent expenditure by the municipality and 45 per cent by the Federal Government," he added "but we want to include as many as we can of the sound projects."

Yugoslavia—Premier Forms New Coalition Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Parliamentary politics here took a long step toward revival with announcement today of a new party, Yugoslav Radical Union Premier Stoyadinovitch is its prime mover. Three parties proscribed by the Alexander dictatorship are united under its banner: Serbian Radicals, Slovene Clericals and Bosnian Moslems.

But opposition parties make vigorous parliamentary politics. Dr. Matchek (Croatian) and other minority leaders are expected to form their own great coalition party, now that bans on political activity have been lifted. The Croat Peasant Party and whole opposition are incensed against the Government for forming a new political body instead of calling elections. They suspect Dr. Stoyadinovitch of wanting to keep and manipulate the present unpopular house.

Yet those close to the Premier say his aim is to normalize politics, in order to drive ahead to his supreme goal—federation or local autonomy for Yugoslavia's three races, Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Vice-President—Plans Visit to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Garner and a distinguished Congressional delegation will visit Japan and China this summer Originally the party intended to visit only the Philippines, where they are to take part in celebrations of the commonwealth transition to independence. But traditional Japanese courtesy has transformed a tour passing through its ports into a diplomatic event.

With Mr. Garner will be Senator Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Speaker Byrns, Senators Nye, Clark, and many others.

Diplomatic significance: Page 1.

Reich—Action Against Jews

BERLIN—Isolated actions against Jews are reported today from outlying districts following Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's warning against excessive anti-Semitism. His strong radiocast words at Königsberg, accusing National Socialist extremists of injuring German business, were eliminated from officially censored press accounts.

Jews were excluded today from public parks in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where next year's Winter Olympics are to be held, the Asso-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Far East Visit Of Garner Party Opens New Era

Japan and China Covered in Philippine Trip for Inauguration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The unprecedented visit of an American Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, and nearly a half-hundred members of Congress to Japan, China, and the Philippines—which is the result of the Philippine Government's celebration of the inauguration of its commonwealth transition to independence—today opens up new vistas in the Far East.

Plans for the party, which leaves from Seattle in mid-October to participate in the Manilla ceremonies on Nov. 15, mark a major adventure in good-will touring.

At about the same time, George H. Dern, Secretary of War, with Mrs. Dern, Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a group of aides, will embark on a cruiser of the United States Navy for the Philippines. Secretary Dern will act as the official representative of President Roosevelt at the formal inauguration of the Philippine commonwealth government.

Guests of Filipinos

Never before has an American Vice-President in office embarked on such a far-flung mission, rendered doubly important because President Roosevelt himself asked Vice-President Garner to take the journey. Shortly before the party embarks from Seattle, President Roosevelt will also be pushing out into the Pacific from San Diego, and the opportunity for a major declaration of American policy toward the Orient will loom eloquently.

But the Garner congressional trip speaks amply for itself. Upon its inception it was solely a gracious effort to start the Philippine Government going with distinguished eclat. The island Government itself invited the large group to travel all the way from their respective homes to Manila and back at its expense—taking not only the Vice-President, leading members of the Congress, and their wives, but a group of 20 representative newspapermen as well.

Therefore, the trip started out as a purely Philippine-American adventure in good will upon the inception of an historic experiment.

Of Political Import

But an incident in steamship schedules broadened the expedition inevitably into a great political event. Transpacific steamers always visit Japan and China before they reach Manila, as well as on the return. Therefore the Vice-President and his distinguished companions will have all of four days to spend on Japanese soil, and they intend to spend at least part of it there. None of them know when they may be in Japan again.

So the Japanese are bestirring themselves to convert what started out as a simple tourist side-trip into the important occasion which the facts dictate.

Massachusetts Tipsy Drivers Lose Licenses

Goodwin Bears Down on Those Who Endanger Highway Safety

Boston Today—*also sees* — First "hot pork" case indictment on federal processing tax issue by federal grand jury along with 15 other indictments—Gas tax payments up $340,000 over last year—McGlue's name for ballot post stir Farnum into action

Off Roads—Drinkers Lose Driving Licenses

Saturady night, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin started a drive on drunken drivers, strategically stationing his inspectors at the doors of taverns to catch the drinkers before they got into their cars.

Today, as a result of that drive, 63 persons lost their licenses and registrations. The most significant part of these arrests is that not one was a female, indicating to Mr. Goodwin that "the girls have more sense than to gamble with the lives of innocent people on the highways."

Sentences imposed by Mr. Goodwin ranged from one to six months without driving privileges. All of those summoned had some sort of an excuse ranging from the ridiculous to the sublime. One man even startled the Registrar with the declaration that "he was not intoxicated, he was only making believe that he was." He was one of those who got six months' suspension. The drive will continue indefinitely.

Said Mr. Goodwin, "No one has the right to get behind the wheel after drinking. He may think he is all right, but the man who has taken liquor is apt to be wrong."

'Hot Pork'—Indictment Found in Boston Case

Massachusetts' first "hot pork" case resulted in indictment of Nathan Cohen by the federal grand jury in Boston today. The case involved alleged failure to pay $360 due under terms of the federal processing tax. He is said to have avoided payments for 16,000 hogs.

Simultaneously, the grand jury returned indictments against three persons for reputed fraud in connection with PWA and ERA projects in Boston and the western part of Massachusetts. Names of those indicted were withheld. Pay-roll frauds and frauds in carrying out terms of a contract were alleged.

Eleven indictments against those charged with stock frauds were also returned. These were all in connection with the Polymet Manufacturing Company and had been anticipated.

The firm is alleged to have defrauded some 2500 persons throughout the nation of $700,000.

Gas Tax—Year's Rise Traced to Several Causes

Increase of $340,000 in Massachusetts gasoline tax collections for the first eight months of this year, as compared with the like period a year ago, was disclosed by Henry P. Long, Tax Commissioner, today.

The boost might result from one of several causes, he thought, but probably from a combination of several. Among those he mentioned were:

1. Increased registrations this year.
2. More prosperous conditions, generally.
3. An early spring, which encouraged a longer driving season.

The State has already collected $10,482,075 in gasoline taxes this year, Mr. Long announced. He noted that this will be a source of gratification to Governor Curley, whose suggestion that the $13,000,000 bond issue for highways be refunded from gas tax proceeds was adopted.

Farnum—Opposes McGlue For Ballot Law Post

Old "political ghosts" stalked through the State House today as George R. Farnum, former Assistant United States Attorney in Washington, former special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission, sought to block approval of Charles H. McGlue to serve on the State Ballot Law Commission.

In a letter addressed to the Governor's Council, Mr. Farnum pointed out that Mr. McGlue was counsel for a group which obtained $85,000 in 1933 for settlement for land taking claims resulting from construction of the Kenmore Square subway station. After Mayor Mansfield asked the Finance Commission to probe this settlement, made allegedly with "unseemly haste," the body reported that two unsavory facts had been disclosed.

These were:

1. That $85,000 was paid for a claim which plaintiffs would have settled for $35,000, and that probably nothing need have been paid had the matter been taken to the Supreme Court.
2. That Mr. McGlue was employed as chief counsel after the plaintiffs had been advised that they should hire an attorney "who had particular influence with the Curley Administration." The report also revealed that of the $85,000 paid, the plaintiffs received $20,000, the agents

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Boston Day... Licenses, 'Hot Pork,' Gas Tax, Drought...

(Continued from Page 1)

$15,000, the attorneys $20,000 and that $30,000 had mysteriously disappeared.

Mr. McGlue was Governor Curley's campaign manager during the gubernatorial contests of last fall. He was named to serve on the Ballot Law Commission last week. His name comes up for approval before the Council tomorrow.

If he is accepted, he will give the Democrats a two-to-one majority on the important political body. It will be the first time since 1912 that the party has enjoyed such a majority.

Styles—Opportunities In Textile Trade Shown

The reputed fickleness of womankind may save one third of New England's textile industry.

Today word came from out the prosaic portals of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts that a third of New England's current mill capacity could still be profitably employed in the "style goods" trade. This is the trade catering to fashion's whims—changing and fleeting as the seasons.

If the textile industry should be divided into thirds, this style goods trade, officials say, could take care of one third. Another third could be expected to move South. Then the final third would be faced with a pre carious existence.

New England, with its higher portion of skilled workers and closeness to the New York market—the style-goods center of America—is in a strategic position to supply fancy cottons, officials pointed out. The dress styles of New York fashion-makers can quickly be made up by New England workers.

But, warned officials, courage is needed if this is to be a success—courage to add, at this ebb-tide, machinery to care for the peak loads of a seasonal manufacture in this intricate trade.

Auction—Fisherville Houses Go to Tenants

The auctioneer's red flags flew and his hammer fell in Fisherville today, but occupants of 55 houses that went under the gavel didn't care. In fact, they rather enjoyed the excitement.

Many of them now enjoy ownership of the houses they formerly rented from the Fisher Manufacturing Company. The sale brought no apprehension to the tenants, most of whom are foremen and workers in the mill, because it did not affect continued operation of the plant.

The sale was held to free the company from responsibility for the houses and to raise capital. About $60,000 was raised.

Swatiska—May Fly On Boats at Boston

The Swastika of the German National Socialist Party may fly from masts of ships visiting Boston without fear of incidents such as that which featured sailing of the liner Bremen from New York City on July 26.

Boston police were prepared today to furnish men to all incoming German boats (several are expected this week) to ward off threats of disturbances. The order was given by Police Superintendent Martin H. King, who said that the department's radical squad feared anti-National Socialist demonstrations in the Hub.

Go Slowly—Warning Given on Worcester Road

Automobile drivers using the Worcester cut-off of the Boston turnpike toward Hartford were cautioned today to drive with care and haste.

Police vigilance on the 15-mile stretch has resulted in the stopping of 38 cars within the past 24 hours, it was learned today.

Summonses were given 16 drivers, warnings to 16, tags to five, and arrest of one.

Projects—Curley Reports Fine Success at Washington

Governor Curley's recent political success with the Massachusetts Legislature was apparently, being duplicated in Washington yesterday and today. Following conferences with President Roosevelt, Secretary Roper and Harry L. Hopkins, the Governor announced implied approval of large projects including substitution of subways for much of the present elevated structure in Boston. Even of more interest to New England was the Governor's optimism over the pending report of the President's sub-cabinet committee on textiles.

The report is expected to be issued tomorrow, the Governor said he was informed. The committee is known to have studied effect of the processing tax, North and South wage differentials, and Japanese imports on the local industry. Extreme interest has been manifested by New England textile leaders in the committee's conclusions.

Offsetting Washington rumors that the report might be withheld until Congress adjourns, word came today that resolutions will shortly be introduced in the Senate providing for congressional probing of textiles.

The Governor said that not only had he been assured the El project would receive official sanction, possibly to the extent of $22,000,000, but that his $5,500,000 bid for deepening the Boston Harbor would also gain approval. This development, the Governor pointed out, will make it possible to handle the world's largest ships in Boston without the use of tugs.

Drought—Rains Needed In Area Near Boston

It hasn't rained in Boston for a month. Today showers were predicted for tonight, and Boston hoped they come because this section of New England has been experiencing a mild drought.

So far, the drought hasn't done much harm. It has dried out lawns and golf courses and given them a burned appearance, but there is still plenty of underground moisture, according to C. B. Boston of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Just a good surface rain would bring the grass right back into form, he says.

Crops on farms near Boston have not yet been affected, Mr. Boston disclosed, but unless substantial moisture comes serious damage may result.

Cranberry crops on the Cape are coming along fine, despite recent heat, growers reported today. The New England Milk Producers Association said the drought area could be drawn to include eastern Massachusetts on this side of Worcester and Fitchburg, and southern New Hampshire and Maine up to Nashua. Northern New England has enjoyed an abundance of rain, they reported.

Only dairy farmers within 25 miles of Boston are affected, it was announced, and as most of them already have their hay crops in their barns, the business is proceeding on a normal basis.

ERA Pay—Change Delays Week's Financing

Payday may come a little late for some ERA workers this week, Arthur G. Rotch, state administrator, announced today, but the workers need not worry. The Federal Government is simply making some changes in system.

Previously, the funds were dispersed by the ERA officials and payday came on Thursday. This week the Treasury Department is taking over the job and it may take them a few days to effect the transfer.

Textiles—Negotiations Await Study of Wages

The present deadlock between union and mill officials in the Salem-Peabody cotton textile strike is scheduled to last another week at least, in the opinion of J. Foster Smith, agent for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company.

Mr. Smith said he could come to no agreement with the Independent Sheeting Union officials until he had made a thorough study of how the Pequot and Danvers Bleachery mills stand in competitive relation with other mills throughout the country. Such a study would take a week, he felt.

When this study of competitive conditions is completed Mr. Smith said he would invite the union leaders to meet with him and with Gordon Jamieson, federal mediator, in another attempt to settle the strike. He could not do so before the study is made, he insisted.

Meanwhile Wilfred T. Levesque, union leader, declared the picketing resumed last night after a three-day truce would be continued. He said he was glad to hear that the mill had not decided to introduce strike breakers as had been widely rumored in Salem last night.

City relief officials are still uneasy as to how they can possibly take care of the 2100 workers and their families if the strike continues more than another week. But the strike continues, as neither side yields an inch.

Government Starts Plan to Aid Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole set-up and introduced those men who are to lead it.

He advised the state directors not to try to find a job for all the young people who apply for aid. "It's a dangerous generality to say that what these young people need is a job," declared Mr. Williams, pointing out that almost every young person employed deprives an older one of a job. "We've got to look forward to a permanently curtailed entrance of young people into industry," he said.

Private Help Needed

Mr. Williams told his newly-appointed assistants that the apprenticeship feature of the NYA is "loaded with dynamite" and must be carefully administered to avoid mistakes; he warned them that they must beware of people advocating panaceas as well as those who make a "pastime of deploring the terrible state of our young people"; he urged them to solicit the aid of private groups and private funds to supplement federal appropriations; and he told them that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had "as much to do with getting this scheme through as any one person."

The aims of the program, Mr. Williams summarized as follows: To give youth fair play, equal opportunity, the right to belong to a family and have a home, the right to marry and establish a family, the right to be a respected member of the community.

Miss Josephine Roche, chairman of the executive committee of the NYA, opened the meeting by pointing out the tie-up between the emergency program of aiding youth and the more permanent help to be given through the new Social Security Act. The injustices and inequalities of recent years have hit youth harder than any other group, she declared. The President's announcement of a program especially designed to aid youth, she reported, has brought enthusiastic response from all sections of the country.

Educational Co-ordination

Reiterating Mr. Williams's statement that it would be unwise to conduct a drive to absorb all unemployed young people in private industry, Arthur J. Altmeyer, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, urged that the NYA exert an influence on the type of education that is given young people so as to better co-ordinate educational facilities with employment.

Jacob Baker, assistant WPA administrator, listed survey and research, recreation and outdoor activities, music, library and educational projects as the type for which young people have shown the greatest degree of aptitude.

During the two-day sessions here the NYA directors will go into all phases of the youth program. Tomorrow will be filled with individual conferences at which questions of local organization and personnel will be discussed. Afterward the directors will be sent home with directions for full speed ahead on the $50,000,000 program.

The NYA yesterday received a $27,056,268 installment on this total, estimated to provide aid for 212,192 high school students at $6 a month; 107,500 college students at $15 a month and 4000 post-graduate students at $30 a month.

New Dam Assures Houlton Of Ample Supply of Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Maine, Aug. 20—With the completion of the dam to create a reserve reservoir, the water supply of Houlton, often drained nearly to the limit during protracted periods of rainless weather, is guaranteed to be ample for at least three months, regardless of drought.

The dam, a mile above Burnt Brow Bridge, was built as a CWA project to replace a cedar logging dam that has seen service for 75 years. It is 13 feet high, 380 feet wide with wings of 253 feet and impounds approximately 110,000,000 gallons of water, covering an area of 100 acres.

Sugar From Dahlias To Go on Market

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Fields aflame with brilliant dahlias may be the source of a sizable portion of America's future commercial sugar supply, the American Chemical Society in convention here was informed today.

A method of producing for market sugar twice as sweet as that now commonly used has been developed by Dr. Wray M. Rieger and Prof. Leroy W. Weatherby and research associates at the University of Southern California. Commercial production already has become a practical possibility, the researchers report.

Professor Weatherby pointed out that due to the difference in growing seasons, dahlia sugar could be manufactured in cane or beet sugar plants during ordinarily idle seasons.

Satun Produces Pepper

Pepper is the chief product of Satun, a small Siamese state in the Malay peninsula.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET — "The Bishop Misbehaves," starring James Kirkwood, with Josephine Hull and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

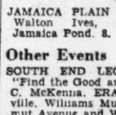
Alice John and

DENNIS—"The Constant Wife," starring Ethel Barrymore, with Hugh Buckler, Walter Gilbert, Cora Witherspoon. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.

FINE ARTS—"Romance in Budapest," with Franziska Gaal, Hungarian star. Comedy of mistaken identity. 1:15, 3:20, 4:25, 7:30, 9:40. Shorts and news.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "The Virginian," with Gary Cooper, Walter Huston, Richard Arlen and Mary Brian. From Owen Wister's book. Fenway, 2:43, 5:40, 8:37. Paramount, 9:10 a. m., 12:01, 2:52, 5:43, 8:34. "We're in the Money," with Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell and Hugh Herbert.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Alice Adams," with Katharine Hepburn, Fred Stone, Fred MacMurray and Evelyn Venable. Booth Tarkington's story of the struggles and heartaches of a small-town girl in her fight for love and social recognition. 10:24 a. m., 12:30, 2:34, 5:09, 7:34, 9:39. Fifth issue of "March of Time."

MODERN — "Broadway Gondolier," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. Radio singer fails to land big cheese program until his sponsor hears him in Venice. 9 a. m., 12:07, 3:14, 6:18, 9:22. "Without Children," with Marguerite Churchill, Bruce Cabot, Evelyn Brent.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"China Seas," with Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Wallace Beery. Trials of a group of white people aboard a ship off the wild south coast of China State, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Orpheum, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Our Gang comedy, cartoon and news.

BOSTON—"The Cowboy Millionaire," with George O'Brien, dude ranch romance. 11:32 a. m., 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:09. "Woman in the Dark," with Fay Wray and Ralph Bellamy. Story by author of "The Thin Man."

METROPOLITAN—"The Irish in Us," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Story of typical New York Irish family. 11:15 a. m., 1:51, 4:38, 7:25, 10:12. "Fashion Cavalcade," with stage and radio artists; Fur Fashion Revue.

TREMONT — "Captain Hurricane," with James Barton and Helen Westley. "Finishing School," with Ginger Rogers and Bruce Cabot. 8:30 a. m., to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Orchids to You," with John Boles and Jean Muir. 2:20, 4:35, 7:30, 10:05. "Men Without Names," gangster film.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"My Heart Is Calling," with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.

UNIVERSITY—"Loves of a Dictator," with Clive Brook and Madeleine Carroll. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.

SOUTH STATION—"Dancing in the Moon," color cartoon; Paramount Pictorial; "Three Cheers for Love," comedy; other shorts and news. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Music

BROOKLINE OPERA — "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart), by the Boston ERA Opera Orchestra and Chorus, Raffaelo Martino, conductor. Dean Road Shell. 8:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN CONCERT—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor. Bandstand, Jamaica Pond. 8.

Other Events

SOUTH END LECTURE AND MUSIC—"Find the Good and the Bad Boy." Henry C. McKenna, ERA Orchestra and vaudeville, Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street. 8.

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—"Drama of the Ages," John Crooks: "The Green Coat," Brighton-Allston Community Theater; "Ici on Parle Francais," Jamaica Plain Community Theater; "Rosalie," South End Community Theater; Back Bay Community Chorus; ERA Orchestra. Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 8.

ERA Marionette Theater—Variety show. South End Community Orchestra. First M. E. Church Temple Street near Derne Street, West End. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT — Boston ERA Civic Chorus. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.

DORCHESTER CONCERT—ERA Civic Theater Orchestra, Bandstand, Franklin Park. 3:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Appreciation of Design"; free guidance by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. Also ERA popular lecture tour. Starts at Huntington Avenue entrance. 1:30

MARIONETTE THEATER—Variety show. North End Union. 20 Parmenter Street. 2

ERA TALK AND MUSIC—"Interpretive Music," John E. Daniels Jr., with ERA Orchestra. Mt. Pleasant Home. 301 South Huntington Avenue, Jamaica Plain. 2

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Monitor Views News.	Pan-American en-	Baseball game	Sporting Matinee.
6:15	Agricultural reports.	semble; soloist.	Baseball school.	Sporting Matinee.
6:30	Singing Lady	ERA Civic Orches-	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee.
6:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	tra concert	"3 Little Words".	Sporting Matinee.
6:00	Evening Journal	News: Eve. Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers".
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra.	Features; news	Sketch; reports	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	Records; soloist.	Minute Men talk.	Dramatic sketch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Male quartet	Feature; music.	Russian music
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Just Entertainm't	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	'Musical Moments'	Sport Comment.	V. Verrill; orch.
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal	"Singin' Sam"	Golf lesson
7:45	McGoogie Family	Government talk	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Beethoven memo-
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist.	Lace"; soloists.	rial recital
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	"Dramatic Inter-	Coast Guard talk
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	lude," music.	Heidt's Orchestra
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls:	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Gluskin's Orch.;	Male quartet
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal soloists	vocal soloists	Heywood Broun
9:30	Talk, Norm'n Thomas	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	"This and That".
9:45	Concert by the	chestra; contest.	his Pennsylvan-	News Service
10:00	Women's Symphony	Address by Hon.	ians: Col. Stoop-	"Lamplit Hour".
10:15	Orchestra, Chicago.	Alfred E. Smith	nagle and Budd.	Veloz and Yolanda
10:30	WBZA Players, from	from convention,	Jerry Cooper; or,	"Tel Faria"; solo-
10:45	Springfield studio.	New York.	Spotlight Revue.	ists; orchestra.
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; news.	News Service	Signs off
11:15	Delaporte's Orchestra	Sports; Harry	Fats Waller; or.	
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Myers's Orch.	Ted Fiorito and	
11:45	his orchestra	"Open Road," sk.	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, "Concert Miniatures"; concert orchestra.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; annual Dairy Day Festival, Geneva, N. Y.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis baseball game; Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:45 WEEI, Mercado's Mexican Fiesta Orchestra; vocal soloist.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WAAB, "He, She and They"; soloists; concert orchestra.
7:45 WEEI, "City Voices"; special network program.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute"; Elgart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, Guy Robertson, Elizabeth Lennox; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and his Neighbors"; dramatic and musical.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Jimmie Harkins; soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk by Heywood Broun, columnist.
9:45 WNAC, WBZ, Address to Boy Scouts of America by President Roosevelt.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, The Venutians; popular orchestra; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, Victor Grabel Band, from Grant Park, Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WBZ, Address, Col. Frank Knox to Genesee County Republican Field Day meet.

Many Forest Fires Burning in Maine; Woods Are Closed

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—Smoke rolled skyward from a dozen uncontrolled forest fires in northern and eastern Maine today and hundreds of forest wardens, CCC workers, and volunteers redoubled their efforts to check them. The two major fires were in Aroostook County, in practically uninhabited country, but farm homes were threatened at East Machias and Calais, in Washington County.

Maine's forest lands have become so dry that yesterday Gov. Louis J. Brann suspended all inland fishing, except from boats, and prohibited building of fires or smoking in the woods.

The Aroostook County fires were in Township 9, Range 5 and Township 15, Range 8. Both were described by Forest Commissioner Neil L. Violette as serious. The East Machias fire has been burning since last Friday, and shifting winds have kept the hamlets of Hadley's Lake and Jacksonville in jeopardy. The Calais blaze, which started Saturday, has threatened farm homes and almost reached the city's country club.

At Shackford's Head, near Eastport, site of the $36,000,000 Quoddy project, volunteers started to battle a fire which burned over 75 acres last night and still was raging today. Other fires were reported from Hancock, Somerset, Piscataquis, Aroostook and Washington counties.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity—Probably light showers tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature; light to gentle east to southeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont—Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Sandy Hook—Gentle variable winds mostly south over north portion and fresh east winds over the south portion. Weather somewhat overcast with showers Wednesday and over the south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	87	Minneapolis	66	92
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	74	82	New York	72	82
Denver	60	90	Norfolk	74	86
Helena	44	70	Philadelphia	72	84
Jacksonville	82	90	St. Louis	74	90
Kansas City	80	98	San Francisco	52	70
Los Angeles	62	82	Washington	74	86
Miami	84	88			

A—9 a. m., Aug. 20.
B—Maximum Aug. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 4:48 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles 8:12 p. m.

Held as Threat Writer

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Taken into custody by "G-men" after months of investigation, Harry Schminsky, Long Island City apartment house superintendent, was held in lieu of $7500 bail yesterday on a charge of sending extortion letters to Thelma Todd, motion picture actress.

Washing Machine for Colorado River Will Avoid Costly Dredging Work

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 20 (AP)—Plans to wash the Colorado River, the most gigantic water-cleaning job ever undertaken, were announced today by the Dorr Company, Inc.

At the Imperial Dam, near Yuma, Ariz., will be cleansed the water to be drawn off there through the 210-mile All-American Canal to irrigate the Imperial and the Coachella valleys in California.

The muddy Colorado—nearly one half of 1 per cent silt—is all right for irrigation, but its water must be cleaned to prevent constant dredging in the long canal.

The contract for building the washing plant was signed by the Dorr Company and forwarded today to the bureau of reclamation of the Department of the Interior. With it the company made public plans for the huge washing machine.

It will wash 80 times more water than the next largest mechanical water purification plant in the country, the 100,000,000-gallon-a-day works at Kansas City. It will clean a flow one twentieth the size of Niagara Falls.

It is planned to remove 50,000 to 70,000 tons of silt a day, equivalent to the load of dirt carried by a freight train 11 miles long—enough to build the 91,000,000-cubic-foot pyramid of Cheops at Gizeh in 50 days.

The desilting plant resembles in mechanical principle a battery of family washing machines. The washing will be done by great revolving steel arms in settling basins, six in number, each 769 feet long and 269 feet wide, with an average depth of 14 feet.

Six years experimenting by Government engineers and Dorr engineers at Denver and New York went into the design. Thirty-five tons of Colorado River silt were shipped to the Dorr plant at Westport, for experiment in miniature artificial rivers.

The object was a cleaning process cheaper than dredging. The construction cost is less than $1,000,000.

Hoover at Home Again

PATO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 20 (AP)—Former President Hoover returned to his home here yesterday from a 10-day business trip to the East.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Ten Guesses (67)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; the White House was built of buff sandstone, but it was so affected by exposure to the weather that, as an afterthought, it was given a heavy coat of white paint.
2—Yes; there are 66.
3—Yes; words linked to a subject ("each," singular, here) by "as well as" do not change the number of the subject. "He" is correct.
4—No; sound is *-tus.*
5—Yes.
6—Yes; Census Bureau statistics show that in every 1,000,000 Americans there are 1937 plumbers and 7920 chauffeurs.
7—No; the daughter-in-law.
8—No; Frank B. Kellogg won it in 1929, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Jane Addams shared it in 1931.
9—No; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is in Arizona.
10—No; it is the capital of Iraq.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

ciated Press reports. Hanover announces that Jewish-owned movie theaters in that area have been closed because of offending the filth law.

A legal dictum that absence of law should not prevent punishment was stated yesterday by Minister of Justice Gürtner. It opens the door to executive interpretation of what constitutes an offense, as well as the punishment due.

Fulda, Germany: The entire German Roman Catholic hierarchy met in secret conclave here today to formulate policy on recent antichurch moves. It is the first general bishops' conference since the ban on "political Roman Catholicism." Results of the three-day talks will be communicated to Rome before action is taken within the Reich. At issue: Alleged violations of the concordat; dissolution of youth societies; arrest of priests, and how to combat present antireligious trends.

Zionists—Congress Starts in Lucerne

LUCERNE, Switz. (AP)—Delegates from 43 nations will assemble in the Grand Congress Arts Palace tonight in the nineteenth biennial Zionist Congress, considered by many the most critical yet called. Greater interest is manifested in this congress than ever before, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported. Jews the world over, moved by the plight of the Jewish masses in Germany and in eastern Europe on the one hand, and inspired by the development of the Jewish upbuilding work in Palestine in the past few years on the other, have focused their attention on the proceedings.

Olympic—Waves Farewell to Sea

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP)—The famous old S. S. Olympic was placed on the scrapping list today by the Cunard-White Star Line. Until the recent launching of the S. S. Queen Mary, it was the largest ship on the line.

The Olympic, which has been laid up since April, will be opened at her berth here for inspection by potential buyers. The four-funnel, 46,439-ton liner was launched in 1910 and started on the Southampton-to-New York service the following year. Sister ship of the Titanic, sunk by iceberg in 1912, she rammed and sank a German submarine at the time of the war.

Crime—Public Enemy Act Upheld in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The drive against crime is seen substantially strengthened by an opinion of the Appellate Division of the Court of Special Sessions, upholding the constitutionality of the Brownell Public Enemy Act. The three judges affirmed the convictions of Salvatore Spitale and Salvatore Arcidiaco, sentenced under the act to three months in the workhouse by Magistrate Nathan D. Perlman on June 17.

Stevens—Appointed to Tariff Commission

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Raymond B. Stevens, former Representative from New Hampshire, to be a member of the Tariff Commission. Mr. Stevens is a former special counsel of the Trade Commission and former vice-chairman of the Shipping Board. Recently he served as adviser on foreign affairs to the Siamese Government.

Speed—Camera to Read Campbell's Instruments

LONDON (AP)—A small automatic movie camera will be installed in the cockpit of Sir Malcolm Campbell's Bluebird when he attempts to drive his racer 300 miles per hour on the plains of Utah next month.

The camera will make a continuous record of the instrument readings while the car speeds over the course.

Risk Votes 'No' In First Rollcall

(Continued from Page 1)

carried out an impressive, short demonstration in his honor when he took the oath.

Snell Escorts Him

He entered the chamber a few minutes before Speaker Byrns called the House to order accompanied by Representative Bertrand A. Snell (R) of New York, minority leader, and Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, assistant minority leader. Senator Jesse H. Metcalf (R) of Rhode Island joined the group at a Republican committee table.

Immediately after the opening ceremonies, Mr. Snell gained the floor to announce the representative-elect's presence and suggest that he be given the oath. After the formal reading of his credentials, Mr. Risk, accompanied by Mr. Snell, stepped to the well of the House for the ceremony.

Even Democrats Applaud

Republicans stood up as he went to the front. As he returned to his seat, they cheered loudly, while scattering applause rose from the Democratic side.

Seated in the members' family gallery to watch the ceremony were Mrs. Risk, Miss Ella L. Risk, his sister; Edwin M. Boyle, his secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Walker of Washington, relatives.

He was assigned to a first-floor office in the old House office building. He said no decision had been reached as to his committee assignments, although, with adjournment expected this week, it was believed possible no action toward giving him a committee post would be taken until Congress reconvenes in January.

Mr. Risk said he planned to remain in Washington about a week after adjournment before returning to Rhode Island.

Motor Liability Law Advised by Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENPORT, N. Y., Aug. 20—An appeal for a compulsory liability insurance for all motor vehicles was voiced here today by Charles A. Harnett, New York State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, in a speech at the annual convention of the State's volunteer firemen. Such a law, he said, was needed to protect the families of breadwinners against reckless motorists.

"I have reference to the reckless, drunken and irresponsible drivers of motor vehicles in this country," he added. "The World War took the lives of 5194 soldiers of the State of New York. During the two years of 1933 and 1934, a total of 5858 lives were lost in automobile accidents on the highways of this state."

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ATLANTIC CITY

Primate Calls On Britain To Back Covenant

(Continued from Page 1)

session on Sept. 4, not as defendant but as accuser of Ethiopia. In this way, the French hope, debate can be developed in such a manner as to avoid making Italy's action a test case of the League's efficacy.

Thus Premier Pierre Laval's assurances yesterday to the British Minster for League Affairs, Anthony Eden that France remains firmly faithful to the procedure outlined by the League Covenant and to a policy of close co-operation with Britain, must not be taken to mean that France is ready yet to abandon its friendship with Italy. Forced to choose, France in the last analysis would certainly stick to Britain and the League. Primarily the League means for France British assistance in the event of attack by Germany and France could not afford to obstruct the functioning of the collective security system on which she is primarily dependent.

Mere "Colonial Affair"

On the other hand the French Government is reluctant to accept the British view that the League can only be saved by rigid application of sanctions toward Italy. France asks the question: Might not Italy's departure from Geneva following that of Germany and Japan be even more surely fatal to the League than a failure to apply the Covenant in this "colonial affair" which after all is not between two powers at the same stage of civilization? France therefore would, if left to herself, much prefer not to mobilize the League machinery against Italy. But it is admitted here that if the issue cannot be avoided then France has no alternative—she must support the League even though this means application to Italy of the sanctions envisaged in the Covenant.

Fascist Party Chiefs Volunteer Service In Expeditionary Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 20—All national and provincial leaders of the Fascist Party have volunteered for service in East Africa, it is announced here today.

This gesture is magnified by the press as a most significant endorsement of Il Duce's policy, coming from Italy's most representative body. The Italian Dictator has thus received fresh proof of the support which his Fascist followers are ready to extend to him for whatever action he may decide to take "in defense of Italian interests."

The situation shows no change in the last 24 hours, and Italy is watching calmly the developments following the collapse of the Paris Conference. While it is regretted that a purely colonial issue has been transformed into a grave European problem likely to cause the greatest international complications, it is emphasized here that Italy is not to be held responsible for such a situation. Each nation, it is claimed, has its own rights to uphold and defend, and Italy is convinced her claims in Ethiopia cannot be secured without military measures.

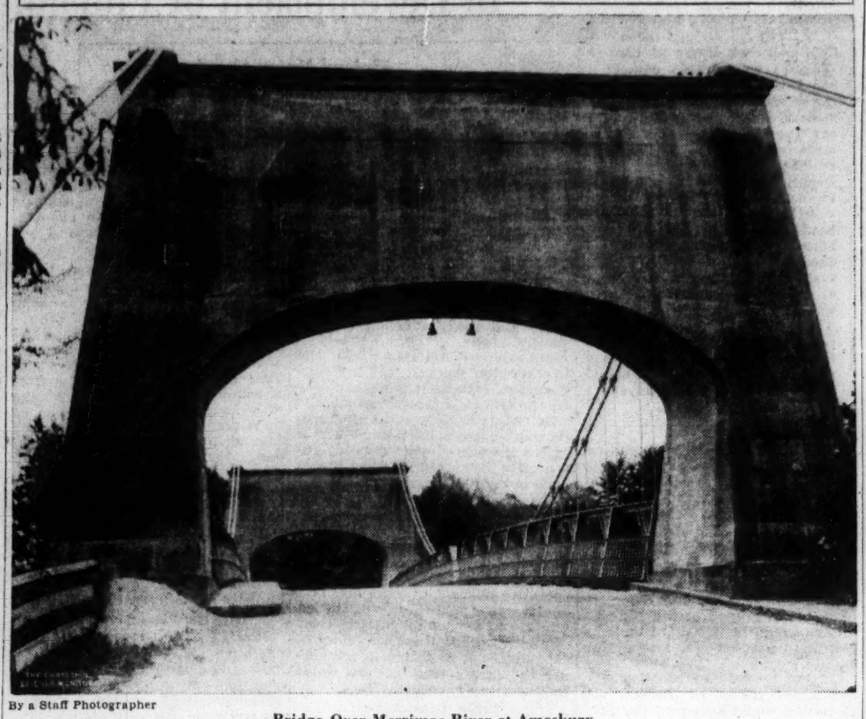
Il Duce is not perturbed by the possibility of sanctions being taken against Italy in the event of Fascist military operations against Ethiopia. He is stated to be ready to meet these and all other contingencies.

Keeping Books for U. S. Too Costly, Mills Close

XENIA, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—Ben Belden, veteran miller, notified farmers today he had closed his flour and cornmeal mills until "normal operation of my business may be continued without the necessity of furnishing minutely detailed reports" to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In a published notice, Mr. Belden said his "small business will not warrant the added expense of skilled help and equipment necessary for keeping such detailed records."

Not China — Massachusetts



By a Staff Photographer

Bridge Over Merrimac River at Amesbury

First Span Over Navigable Waters of the Merrimac Is Believed to Be the First Suspension Bridge in the United States in the United States

Peaceful Labor Reform Advocated by Lehman

(Continued from Page 1)

have sought low-wage areas in which to manufacture their products. Today, workers possessed of varying degrees of skill are being paid as little as $3 to $9 a week in certain sections of the country. This is a threat to your own wages, to your own living standards, to your security, to the education and the future of your children.

"It is significant and disturbing that the recent increase in industrial activity and trade in this and other states have not been accompanied by an equivalent increase in employment and pay rolls. It has been stated that employment and pay rolls have lagged behind, because hours have been lengthened and wages either have not been increased or have been cut. There is also, of course, the increasing mechanization and efficiency of industry, requiring fewer workers to turn out a larger production."

Regulation by States

Mr. Andrews said that "while under the Constitution the sovereign states have the theoretical right to commit suicide by permitting their citizens to work for lower wages or to become unemployed in increasing numbers," it may be that they would prefer to regulate interstate commerce. He urged organized labor to consider this question, which, he declared, was "bound to be of increasing importance in the next few years."

Other speakers listed were Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Lieut. Gov. M. William Bray, Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Special Ohio Election Is Called for Next May

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey issued a proclamation last night calling a special election next May 12 to nominate a successor to the late Congressman-at-Large Charles V. Truax.

The special election will be held in conjunction with the May primary and the candidates voted on at the general election Nov. 3.

Governor Davey said his thought in calling the special election at the regular primary and subsequent election, was to save the taxpayers money.

Louisiana Scouts Get Tour Through Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHREVEPORT, La.—Their national jamboree in Washington cancelled by President Roosevelt, Boy Scouts of northwest Louisiana have accepted the next best thing in the way of summer vacations and outings—a 2500-mile trip through Texas to Monterey, Mex.

Dolph G. Frantz, president of Norwela Council told Scouts the trip would take 11 days, with three days reserved for camping in Mexico. The trip, to be made in buses, is routed through Austin, capital of Texas, where the Scouts will hear President Roosevelt in a radio address.

Governor Talmadge Calls President Party Traitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 20 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia carried his fight against President Roosevelt into Alabama today, declaring the only chance for a Democratic success in 1936 is to "repudiate every Communistic doctrine advocated by the present administration" and pick new standard bearers.

The Georgia Executive, regarded by observers as himself having an eye on the Presidency, spoke before the Traffic and Transportation Club here. He accused the Administration of "deliberately" encouraging the people "to beg and to look to the Government to support them."

Governor Talmadge said, "One man does not constitute a party. Roosevelt is not a Democrat. President Roosevelt has reversed and has forsaken and gone back on every principle of the Democratic platform except liquor."

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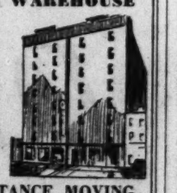

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Rutgers Trustees Find No Hitlerism

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Rutgers University trustees committee, which spent three months investigating charges of anti-Semitism and pro-Hitlerism on the New Jersey College for Women campus, reported yesterday the charges were groundless.

The committee, headed by J. Edward Ashmead of Newark, sustained the dismissal of Dr. Lienhard Bergel, German instructor, who held he was released because Dr. Frederick J. Hauptmann, chairman of the German department, disliked his anti-Hitler views.

The committee remarked that although Dr. Bergel knew in September, 1933, that he would not be retained after June, 1935, no charges of political discrimination were made until March, 1935.

Safety Glass Required

Twenty-one states by law require automobiles to be equipped with safety glass.

Audubon Societies To Open Game Haven On Island Off Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALDOBORO, Maine, Aug. 20—As the result of the generosity of Dr. Millicent Todd Bingham of Medomak, Maine, and Dr. James M. Todd of Boothbay, Maine, the National Association of Audubon Societies will establish on a beautiful little island in Muscongus Bay, off the Maine shore, the Todd Wild Life Sanctuary.

The island, about a mile and a half long, and covered with a primeval stand of spruce and with wet moss, lies a short distance off the shore, between Damariscotta and Waldoboro.

Roger T. Peterson, author of "A Field Guide to the Birds," states that during five summers spent at Wiscassett, a few miles away, he visited scores of islands and much of the adjacent mainland and found none which could compare with this favored spot. He adds that it is the best for typical northwoods birds that he has seen.

In Lincoln County, in which the little island is situated, 230 species of birds, 40 varieties of mammals, 500 kinds of plants, 120 mollusks, 60 fish and 40 butterflies have been recorded. Deer are abundant and moose have been recorded, while seals are common in the waters of the bay and sun themselves on the rocks of the island. Porpoises disport themselves within full view of the sanctuary and whales are frequently seen.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Young Republicans Want Candidate

Republican yearlings, feeling the urge for campaigning, are vigorously pawing the political turf. Their pawing has taken the form of announcing that a Young Republican should be given a key position on the 1936 Massachusetts ballot.

This announcement, although not mentioned above a whisper, emerged from the Young Republican outing at Stow, over the week end. It was not even a public statement, but rather a murmur among the yearlings as they played golf, listened to barbed attacks on President Roosevelt and Governor Curley, and discussed the election year.

The "youngsters" contend that the Massachusetts G. O. P. needs young blood as much as or more than any other Republican Party organization. They believe that unless new candidates are set up alongside the more popular of the old line, such as possibly Rep. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, the Republicans are doomed to another defeat in 1936.

They are of the opinion that the voters are tired of the same old candidates, and that new blood will make the party more attractive to the voting public.

Not that the yearlings want to corral the Governorship or the post of Lieutenant Governor. They would be satisfied with Thomas H. Buckley's state auditorship. With one of their number in this position, the Young Republicans would exercise some political power.

Wallace Stearns, it is understood, is the Young Republican choice for the experiment. "Wally" has dominated Young Republicans gathering in the state, and he received considerable attention at the New England conference at New London recently. Members of the Republican State Committee, controlled mostly by the old-line party chiefs, have not blasted the yearling hopes, as yet. Signs indicate that they might even accede to the Young Republican demands.

* * *

Curley—Senator or Mayor?

Speculations regarding Governor Curley's future political efforts will not down, despite the certainty that the Governor will not announce his candidacy for either the United States Senate or for re-election as Governor until the beginning of 1936 at the earliest.

Some political "big-wigs" argue that the Governor will run for the United States Senate, as the '36 election affords him the best opportunity to corral a post in Washington. If he passes up Marcus A. Coolidge's Senatorship, preferring another term as "dictator" of Massachusetts, he would be forced to wait six years for another crack at the Senate, with success far from certain with the popular Senator David I. Walsh running for re-election.

These observers also argue that one term as Governor is all the Governor can be certain of, that after 1938 he might be out in the cold for at least two years. Without a political post for the two years preceding the 1940 Senate election, Governor Curley might well be out of the political running for good, they argue.

Yet these observers seem to forget that perhaps the Governor might run for Mayor again. Of course, it would appear to be a step down from the Governorship; but it pays $20,000 a year, whereas the Governor's position pays only $10,000, and it is a powerful post as administered in the Curley manner.

Mr. Curley is practically certain of success any time he runs for Mayor, as his three terms indicate. The post would keep him in the limelight between the end of a possible second term as Governor and the 1940 Senate election. True, the latter campaign would come during the second year of his four-year term as Mayor, but Governor Curley would not let a little thing like that bother him. He would be ready to leave the Mayoral post immediately if he were successful in the 1940 Senate fight.

Of course, the idea is slightly fantastic. Yet it is a real possibility. Governor Curley is the type of fighter that will not admit that any person can defeat him. Therefore, he would not be afraid to tackle Senator Walsh, if his political strategy drew him into such a conflict.

Edgar M. Mills

Three Rivers Back China

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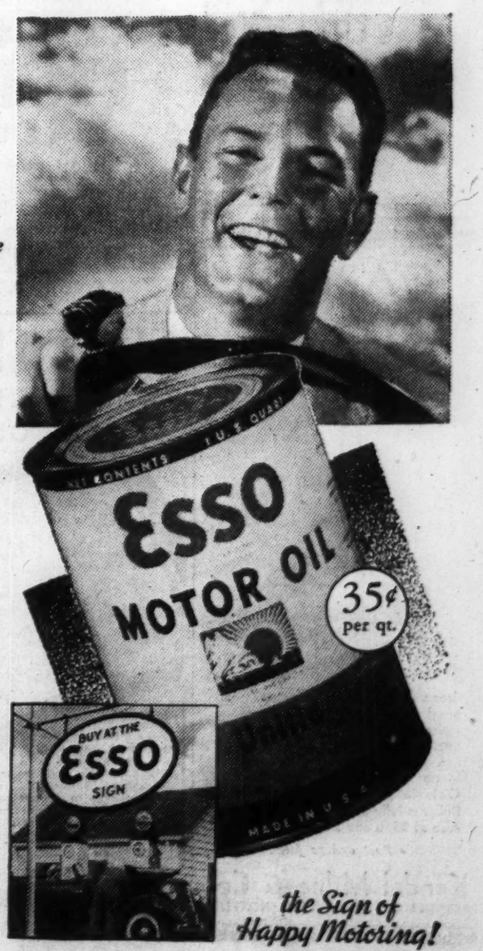

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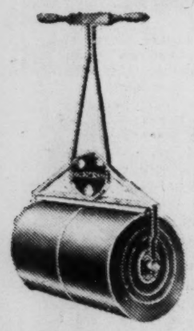

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New Honors Paid To Memories Of Rogers and Post

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20—Thousands of persons today honored Will Rogers and Wiley Post, whose bodies were speeded through clear skies last night from Vancouver, B. C., to Seattle, by Pilot Joe Crosson, and then borne here in a commercial air liner.

Public and private funeral observances for Will Rogers will be held Thursday and the body sent later to Oklahoma. The body of the famous humorist-actor will lie in state five hours, beginning at 7 a.m. Thursday, in a grove of pine and olive trees at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, in Glendale. Private services are set for 2 p. m. in the Wee Kirk o' the Heather.

Wiley Post's remains were taken on toward Oklahoma City for services and burial.

In the meantime, Oklahomans are suggesting simple memorials to testify to the respect and affection of their fellow citizens for Will Rogers and Wiley Post.

According to the Associated Press, the Oklahoma Philatelic Society telegraphed President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Farley and members of the Oklahoma congressional delegation urging a Rogers-Post commemorative stamp be issued.

Will Rogers Highway

At Tulsa, J. B. Underwood, an attorney, began a movement to have U. S. Highway 66, which passes through Chelsea and Claremore, renamed "Will Rogers Highway."

An Oklahoma City airport already is named for Post, and the field at Claremore is "Will Rogers Airport." A hotel at Claremore also is named for the humorist-philosopher.

Plans were made at Claremore for a Rogers memorial service at the airport at the time of the funeral in California. Congressman Josh Lee of Oklahoma will be the principal speaker.

Last Rites for Post

Religious services for Post will be held at the First Baptist Church, Oklahoma City, at 2 p. m., Thursday. Burial will be in Memorial Park Cemetery. Among the honorary pallbearers are Secretary of State Cordell Hull; Senator T. P. Gore, and Senator Elmer Thomas.

Morgan Is Promoted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Technical Sergeant Stanley R. Morgan was today promoted to master sergeant, the highest noncommissioned army rank. Secretary Dern said the advancement was "in recognition of his initiative, resourcefulness and fine judgment in organizing and directing the recovery of Rogers' and Post's bodies," taking them to the lonely Eskimo village, and transmitting to the outside world a detailed account of the Arctic tragedy near Point Barrow, Alaska.

Memorial Is Planned

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 20 (AP)—Plans were laid for a permanent memorial here to Will Rogers.

Monument in Capital

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Tentative proposal that a memorial be erected to Will Rogers with funds taken up by popular subscription has been made to Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a close friend of the Rogers family. Jones said other friends had mentioned the matter to him.

Jones made arrangements for Mrs. Rogers and members of the family to travel to Los Angeles by private cars.

Speed Rogers Film

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20 (AP)—Although the Fox Film Corporation in New York announced that the first of Will Rogers' last two films was not to be released until Sept. 6, the picture will be exhibited in two Los Angeles theaters the day after his funeral.

Widow to Get Medal

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Will Rogers will be presented the Spirit of St. Louis aeronautical medal which had been awarded to her husband by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the society announced.

Arlington Graves Offered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Burial of Will Rogers and Wiley Post in Arlington National Cemetery here, burial ground of the Nation's heroes, would be permitted under a resolution adopted yesterday by the Senate.

Offered by Senator McAdoo (D), California, friend of Rogers, the resolution would authorize the Secretary of War to allow burial at Arlington in event families of the airplane crash victims wished it.

Honor for Crosson Asked

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Distinguished Flying Cross was asked today for Joseph E. Crosson, Alaska airmen who flew the bodies of Will Rogers and Wiley Post from Point Barrow to their homeland, by the Alaska delegate in Congress.

Delegate Dimond pointed to other outstanding flights by Crosson, including the discovery of the body of Carl Ben Eielson, lost on the Siberian coast, his aid to Wiley Post when the latter was setting a globe-circling record, and other humanitarian flights in the northland.

British Make Wife Liable for Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE British House of Commons by agreeing without opposition, as it did recently, to the second reading of a Government "Law Reform Miscellaneous Provisions Bill" has now made certain of the removal of an inequality between men and women dating back to dim antiquity.

Hitherto every British husband has been responsible for liability incurred by his wife where damages in legal actions were concerned. With the passage of this bill an aggrieved person will be able to recover damages direct from a married woman. Conversely she is to be enabled to make legal contracts and to proceed in the courts for their enforcement against anyone else.

Tax Conferees Cut Soak-Rich Program

(Continued from Page 1)

moment trouble from disgruntled groups.

The House approved the conference report on the $600,000,000 rivers and harbors bill and later adopted Senate amendments extending congressional authorization to the Parker and Grand Coulee Dam projects undertaken under PWA.

In addition to this formal progress on the floors of Senate and House, five measures, representing what is most important to the President and Administration reform policies, were reported progressing in conference under prodding from the White House.

Utility Bill in Doubt

There is much greater uncertainty as to the probable fate of the utility holding company bill. Representative George Huddleston (D) of Alabama, who sprang into the limelight when he led the successful fight in the House against the so-called "death sentence" provision, has so far successfully stalled off all attempts to compromise House and Senate differences.

Numerous such compromises have been devised, but Representative Huddleston has insisted that the measure go back first to the Senate for another vote on the "death sentence" which that chamber passed by a margin of only one vote. It is believed that a compromise acceptable to the President would have been agreed upon yesterday had it not been for the vigorous strategy of this one fiery Alabaman who has made a crusade of his defense of the holding companies.

Alcohol Control Safe

The alcohol control bill, also in conference, is in no serious danger. Since it is being considered by the same group that is handling the tax bill, it is being deferred momentarily.

Also, there is some vigorous disagreement over the question of bulk sales—a feature of the House bill which the Senate refused to pass on advice of the Treasury, which maintains that legalization of bulk sales would let down the gates to a flood of bootleg liquor.

However, the cooperage industry is exerting strong pressure behind the provision, as are also liquor wholesalers, hotels and clubs, all of whom would presumably find their profits increased if the House provision is adopted.

TVA Makes Progress

Progress was also reported on the TVA amendments, while the formality of getting the gold clause resolution into conference was finally completed when the Senate appointed conferees. No real trouble over any of these measures is expected with the possible exception of the holding company bill.

Considering the rate of progress established yesterday and today, there seems little reason why adjournment should not come by the end of the week, one possible danger is that a large number of members of both houses may leave town as soon as the tax bill is completed. It is conceivable that there might not be enough left to constitute a quorum.

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Co-operatives Prove Force In Development of Finland

Finland Moves Ahead

Second of four articles showing the progress made in the north European Republic which used to be a minor part of Russia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—One of the most powerful economic and social forces at work in Finland today is the co-operative movement, which has done much to strengthen and broaden economic democracy. The 7078 co-operative societies registered in Finland at the end of 1934 include in their membership a majority of the population, and are gradually "socializing" agriculture, trade and the production of consumers' goods.

European dictatorships do not tolerate the growth of true co-operation, because it tends to weaken the idea of a centralized state.

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, the American economist, has pointed out that the "great growth of the so-called co-operative movement in Soviet Russia must be considered, not as a triumph of the co-operative idea, but as an example of the utilization of co-operative organizational forms for the creation and operation of a socialistic economic system." Dr. Hoover explains that Soviet co-operative officials, who are members of the ruling political party, "do not hesitate to exploit relentlessly their own membership if such a policy of exploitation is desirable in furthering the larger aims of the whole Soviet (state) economy."

Truly Democratic

In Finland, co-operative societies, like the state itself, are truly democratic. They are operated by and for their members with a minimum of state interference. Their growth assures democratic control of the country's economy. Although the movement dates only from 1899, its progress has been rapid. The dairying industry, second largest in the country, is almost 100 per cent co-operative. Agricultural credit and savings societies have almost displaced banks in rural Finland.

But the distributive movement is the most powerful branch of Finnish co-operation. At the end of 1934 there were 527 distributive societies with a total individual membership of 501,810 out of a population of 3,700,000. Through this movement Finnish consumers have gained a large measure of control over the wholesale and retail trade of their country and are manufacturing for themselves a considerable part of consumers' goods. Deposits in co-operative savings societies at the end of 1934 were one fifth of those in commercial banks.

Elanto

The Helsingfors co-operative society—Elanto—with 48,000 members in a city of 280,000, is representative of the movement. Elanto has 329 stores in Helsingfors and its suburbs, one large department store, 124 combined bakeries and dairies, 96 grocery stores, 28 drugstores, five shoe shops, eight clothing and drapery shops, 15 restaurants. It operates two farms of 3500 acres and savings and insurance societies.

Elanto has its own bakery, sausage factory, flour mill, brewery and mineral-water factory, and cannery, as well as its own machinery, carpentry, painting and upholstery shops and laundry. So far as possible it buys other goods from an associated wholesale co-operative.

This society, like all others, is operated on democratic principles. Its members elect a representative assembly of 30 members which appoints an administrative board for two years at a time. It sells to non-members, but for two years has paid a 2 per cent dividend to members on purchases, so that it pays to join.

Pays Top Wages

The co-operatives endeavor to set an example as model employers. Elanto, for example, pays better than prevailing wages, exceeds legal requirements for insurances and summer holidays, maintains a summer recreation park for employees and their children. It insures the lives of employees for sums increasing with length of service, and lends them money at low interest to buy apartments. The society has built one large co-operative apartment house for sale to employees, and is building others on model lines.

The society provides rent-free rooms for an athletic and sports club, a dramatic club, a choir, a brass band, an orchestra, a library, and a shop-managers' club. The employees themselves organize and administer these clubs.

International Movement

It is significant that the true co-operative movement has developed most strongly in Europe's democratic countries—in Finland, the Scandinavian countries, and Great Britain. Its economic and political possibilities are vast. Not only has it brought impressive gains to consumers and producers, but it instructs its members in the importance of truly democratic co-operation as a check not only upon "rapacious trusts" but upon presumptuous governments.

And the movement is international. It links together the co-operative societies of various countries, who prefer to trade with each other. All Finnish co-operative societies are members of the International Co-operative Alliance. The growth of this movement is forging a powerful weapon against the threat of dictatorial state systems, who despise the democratic form of government which the co-operative movement is doing much to preserve and under which it is permitted to thrive.

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Chemical Warfare Report Minimizes New Poison Gasses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The chemical warfare bulletin, issued by the army's chemical warfare service, contains an analysis of published reports concerning the fatal effects of poisonous gasses, in which many alleged discoveries of new war gasses are described as "obviously absurd" or "grossly exaggerated."

It is said that "although many compounds have been tested as possible chemical warfare agents in laboratories throughout the world, since the war, it is significant that practically all claims for the discovery of new and super-powerful agents, when investigated, are found to have emanated from the imaginative brain of some modern Jules Verne."

Mustard gas, introduced by the Germans during the World War, was said to be "still the most effective chemical war agent known." Official War Department figures show that 1221 United States soldiers passed on in hospitals as a result of gas poisoning during the World War. In addition, it was estimated that 200 succumbed on the battlefield as the result of gas.

Laval's Daughter Weds de Chambrun

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP)—José Laval, only daughter of the wealthy Premier of France, and Count René de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette and honorary citizen of American states, completed their wedding ceremonies in the church of Ste. Clothilde here today.

The ceremony was without bridesmaids or bridegroomsmen, music or flowers.

Gen. John J. Pershing, long a friend of the Count's family, and L. Dernis, Paris lawyer, signed the marriage register for the bridegroom. Fernand Bouisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Colonel Gonnard, the bride's uncle, signed the register for her.

The church was crowded by important personages. Among those in the pews were Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, whose husband, the late Speaker Nicholas Longworth, was an uncle of the bridegroom, and her young daughter, Paulina; Premier and Madame Laval; General and Comtesse de Chambrun; Comte Charles de Chambrun, French Minister to Italy, and the Marquis de Chambrun, French Senator.

Canadian Forces Define Platforms

(Continued from Page 1)

better the condition of the wage earner and small businessman. The Stevens Reconstruction Party is simply a break-away from the latter, a kind of left wing, that would carry such reforms to greater lengths; while the Co-operatives would go farther still and remove the abuses that they claim are inherent in the profit system by socializing the whole productive system.

Machine Brings Change

All parties publicly recognize that the machine age is tending to concentrate power and wealth in the hands of the few and must be offset by better protective laws for the worker and consumer. But whereas Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens believe in drastic Government regulation and control of industry and commerce, Mr. King condemns such methods as tending toward bureaucracies and dictatorships and the destruction of responsible parliamentary government and civil liberties.

Economic recovery can be attained, he insists, only by lowering tariffs, removing embargoes, restoring individual liberty of action and permitting the law of supply and demand to flow once more in its natural channels. Codes and New Deals are anathema to him, as are all those who promulgate them. At the same time one of his "points" is "democratization of industry through granting workers and consumers a larger share in control," and another "protection of investors by an investment control board." He is not stressing "reforms," however, but basing his campaign almost exclusively on criticism of the Bennett Government, with bitter sideswipes at "third" parties, whatever they may represent.

Premier's Promises

Mr. Bennett considers that he has well lived up to his promises contained in his radio broadcasts of last January. "Reform," he declared, "means government intervention. It means government control and regulation. It means the end of laissez faire." In a score of new acts, and amendments to old, he has "regulated" marketing of natural products, labor hours and wages, retail and wholesale business practices, interest rates and investment companies, in addition to expending vast sums on unemployment and drouth relief. He probably considers his finest work, however, the Empire trade agreements arising out of the Imperial conference at Ottawa.

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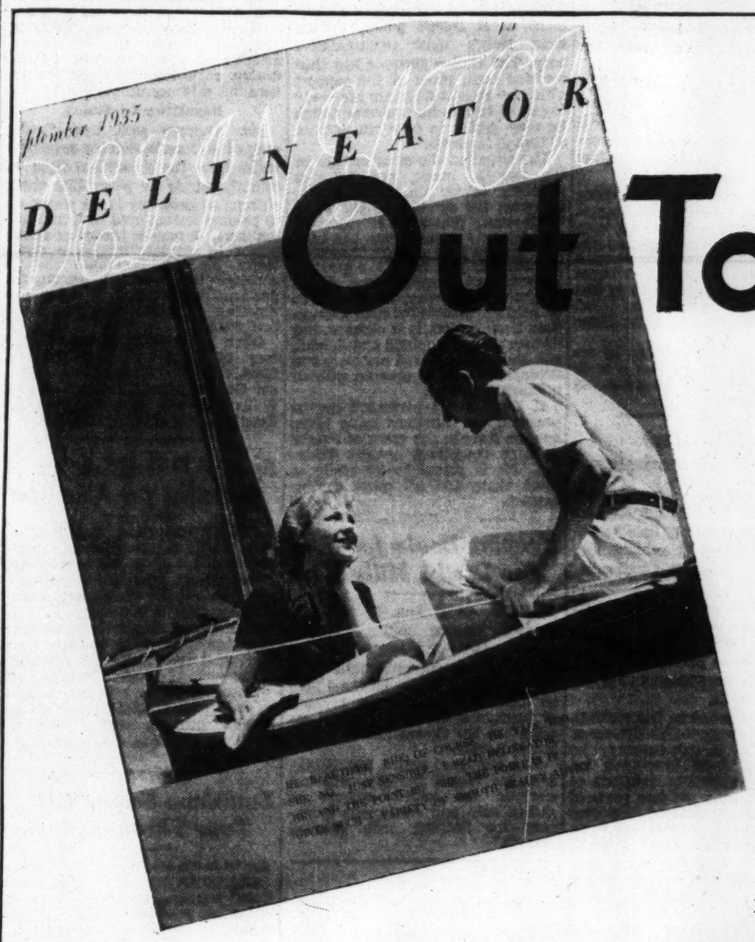

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DELINEATOR

Interlude in a Forest

ALPINE FLOWERS carpeted the fragrant borders of the forest, inviting exploration. The lower branches of the pines, battered by heavy snows, hung limply like great beards, gaunt and gray, festooned with silver lichen. The giant trunks stood bracing one another for the perpetual stand against rocks and the glaciers suspended above them.

Presently out of the cool depths came the rustle of an animal, quiet, but unmistakable. Peering into the darkness we saw a youthful rehboch, driven down from his rocky haunts in search of food. But, suddenly becoming aware of our approach, he galloped off, his his curled horns glittering as they caught a ray of sunlight.

* * *

HARDLY HAD HE disappeared from view than a whistle, clear and shrill, echoed round the forest. A marmot, guarding his unseen colony high up in the rocks, had noticed the rehboch's swift retreat, and was warning his comrades. We seemed unwittingly to be interrupting the routine of this forest home. While we stood silent, another note, shrill too, but feebler than before, sounded almost at our feet. Shining through the undergrowth were two little eyes, bright and alert. They belonged to a mountain ermine, which protested loudly, sheltered behind two rocks. In timid haste his head bobbed first one side of the rocks, and then the other. His winter coat of white had almost gone, and in its place a brown summer one was fast appearing. We were as astonished to see him as he was to find his homeward path blocked by our invasion.

* * *

SOFTLY, FAINTLY THROUGH the gloom of the forest sounded a plaintive note, repeated several times. Were we dreaming, or were we once again listening to Mozart's "Magic Flute"? But as the melody once more stirred the air, this time joined by other, deeper notes, there was no longer any doubt. Violin and 'cello had found a forest concert hall. And irresistibly drawn toward the music we pushed ahead, until at last we caught the clear strains of Beethoven's Sixth Sonata.

We came upon them in a clearing. Nature had provided an amphitheater as fittingly prepared as any masterpiece of stage scenery. The Italian orchestra held the center of the stage; the Maestro's thick black hair flung back and forth with each impetuous gesture. With the understanding of experience, his companions followed his quick signals. They played as if they were familiar with the magic of the forest, and its untamed residents.

* * *

THE AUDIENCE, EMERGING from tiny bypaths, moved into the central arena, choosing their seats on little woodon benches skillfully arranged on sloping ground. Pine needles, soft and springy, made a luxurious carpet. The sun drove shafts of light of dazzling intensity through the scattered pines. In and out, it played in true theatrical style over the performers' heads.

It was a homely gathering. Knitting, books and cameras were all brought out in the intervals, for it was a music-loving audience, and every note was listened to with rapt attention. Variation was the order of the day. First pathos, then romance and then vivacity. In the selections chosen there was tactful welcome for citizens of many nations, who had roamed, perhaps like ourselves unknowingly, into Pontresina's forest theater, there to hear the music of Grieg, Elgar, Rossini, Beethoven, Wagner and Strauss.

* * *

ONE BY ONE the groups left the amphitheater. A quiet stillness swept across the forest. Birds and beasts were silent. We lingered behind the rest to see who would be the first to break the silence. It was brown squirrel. As if still animated by the music, he sprang from tree to tree in rhythmic circles. Perhaps, too, he felt happy that the interlude was over for that morning!

D. M. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six Months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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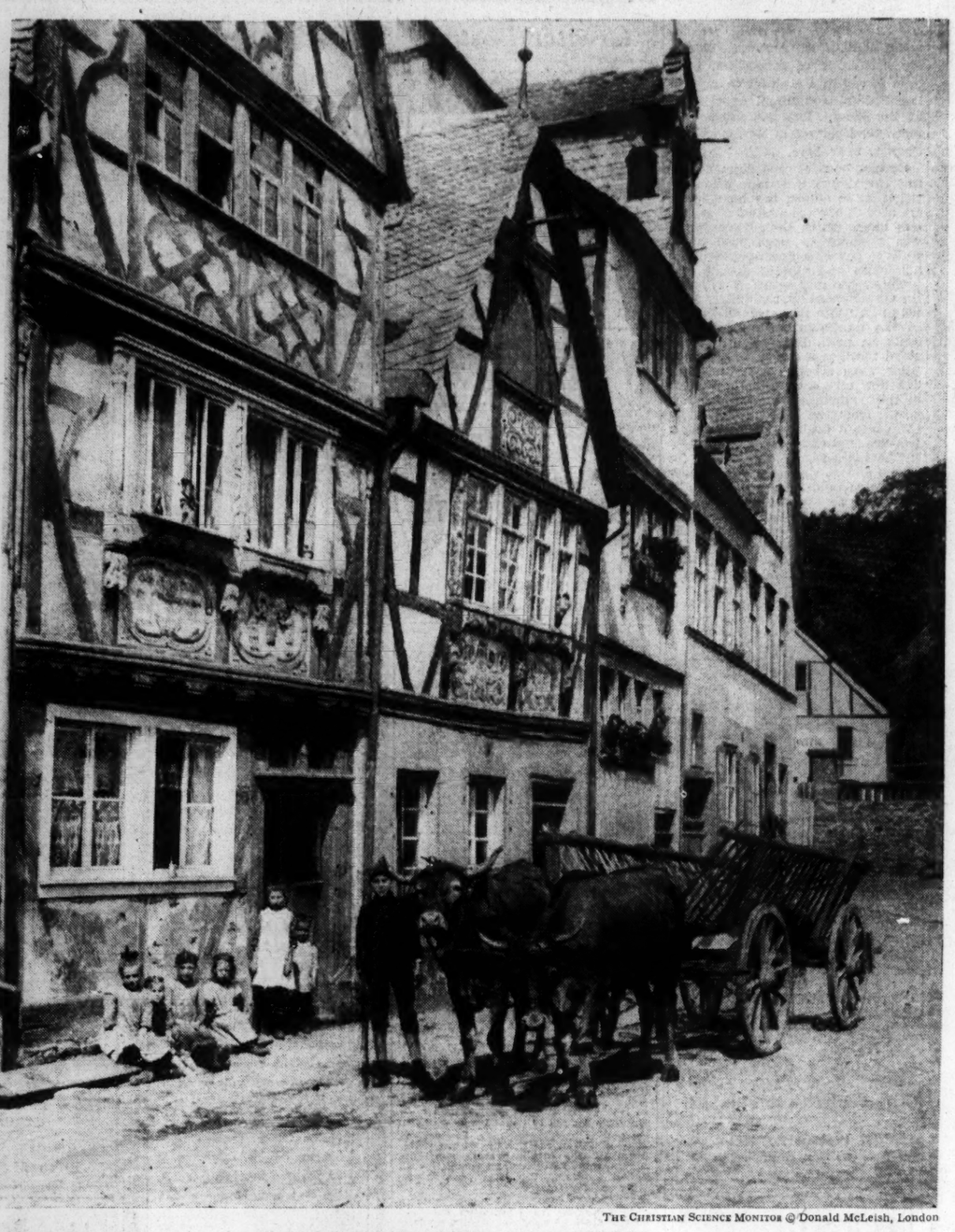
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly



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OLD WORLD RHINE VILLAGE NEAR COBLENZ

GABLED roofs and elaborate half-timbering show the pleasure that was formerly taken in the mere fact of building a house. Nobody, hurrying to fulfill a contract in order to begin on the next job, could have bothered to put in all those effects of twist and twirl in molding and timber work.

These houses stand in a village of the Coblenz district of Germany that still offers itself rather as a retreat from, than an active participator in, the world's activity. Built about the time of the Thirty Years' War, the whole spirit of their structure and finish is a remarkable comment on the tenacity of artistry at the time of one of the devastating conflicts in European history.

On the front of the nearest house, between the ground and first floor windows are two panels, the first containing a Latin inscription about friendship; the second apparently representing two coopers at work on a barrel.

The ox-teams of this district do not use the yoke, but take all the pull by means of a sort of head-stall of leather fastened under their horns. One seems to remember a cart of this curious cage pattern in one of Hogarth's drawings of the "Idle and Industrious Apprentice."

Little House on the Hill

A LITTLE house stands empty on the hill.
No sound disturbs its peace; no road runs by.
Only the river's voice, now heard, now still.
And the slim birches, white against the sky.

A gate there is, held fast by brier and thorn;
Since when the latch was lifted no man knows.
At the loose casement-frames March winds have torn,
And the brown thatch has sagged 'neath winter snows.

But here the thrush sings sweetly like a child,
And the first cuckoo calls at break of day;
Strange flowers are here—prim garden blooms run wild—
And the small wood-folk scamper at their play.

Would you not give your all for this quiet place?
To lift the spell that lonely years have thrown?
The river's song, the sky, the birches' grace—
Have you no wish to make these all your own?

BERYL NETHERCLIFT

History Woven Into Landscapes

WHEN discussing the institutions of England, I should be greatly mistaken if I forgot what it may at first seem strange to call an institution, but which, when we come to consider it, is perhaps the greatest and the most precious of all. This is our heritage of the beauty of England. The loveliness of our countryside, so much less impressive in most of its features than many other lands, but so gracious in its details. . . . This beauty of England cannot, I think, be fully understood by any one who has not been far from it, and has not longed for its satisfaction in a time of exile, regret, and longing. It is the little things that are so unforgettable in England. The little hills of Kent and Sussex; the little grey villages of Wiltshire and Somerset; the little streams that rise from the chalk, and that, when hardly born, vanish from sight under little hiding-places of bracken and fern. All is on a small and perfect scale, and I sometimes think that if the Englishman is, politically, a more balanced and sane creature than some of his neighbours, he may draw some of his balance and sanity from the fact that his eyes have, since they first opened, rested on a landscape of peace and sober proportions which is found nowhere so perfectly as in England, and especially, I think, in the southern counties.

And through this English scene the thread of old tradition runs. . . . I cannot imagine any man with imagination not being moved to the utmost if he is wise enough to walk on what is perhaps the oldest thing in England, the Ridgeway on the Berkshire and Wiltshire Downs. This road—"a grassy track to-day it is"—which was old beyond remembering before Caesar came from Gaul, still runs across southern England. High on the Downs it is turf-covered, and, carefully spared by the plough, has not changed for perhaps tens of centuries. But when it dips into the valleys it becomes part of the new roads of England, and the modern traveller passes along the way that was used long before it knew the tread of the legions.

Everywhere in England we are in this intimate touch with the past history of our people, and the glory and sorrow of countless generations are woven into the features of the land. . . .

In this beauty of England, and in the history woven into its landscape, is one of the great sources of England's strength.—HUGH SELLON, in "Whither, England?" (London: Peter Davies.)

The West Mowing

Now in this meadow where a stream's
Soft sibilance builds its crystal dreams
Between green banks of honeyed clover,
Here when dusk is creeping over
Come the brown deer, the wild, the fleet,
To lower their lovely heads and eat.

JOHN RITCHIE

How Cape Horn Got Its Name

AND now, through drizzling fogs and vapors, and under damp, double-reefed topsails, our wet-decked frigate drew nearer and nearer to the squally Cape. . . .

Impracticable Cape! You may approach it from this direction or that—in any way you please—from the East, or from the West; with the wind astern, or abeam, or on the quarter; and still Cape Horn is Cape Horn. Cape Horn it is that takes the conceit out of fresh-water sailors, and steeps in a still saltier brine the saltest. . . .

Le Mair and Schouten, two Dutchmen, were the first navigators who weathered Cape Horn. Previous to this, passages had been made to the Pacific by the Straits of Magellan; nor, indeed, at that period, was it known to a certainty that there was any other route, or that the land now called Terra Del Fuego was an island. A few leagues southward from Terra Del Fuego is a cluster of small islands, the Diegos; between which and the former island are the Straits of Le Mair, so called in honor of their discoverer, who first sailed through them into the Pacific. Le Mair and Schouten, in their small clumsy vessels, encountered a series of tremendous gales, the prelude to the long train of similar hardships which most of their followers have experienced. It is a significant fact that Schouten's vessel, the *Horne*, which gave its name to the Cape, was almost lost in weathering it.

The next navigator round the Cape was Sir Francis Drake, who, on Raleigh's Expedition, beholding for the first time, from the Isthmus of Darien, the "goodlie South Sea," like a true-born Englishman, vowed, please God, to sail an English ship thereon; which the gallant sailor did, to the sore discomfort of the Spaniards on the coasts of Chile and Peru.

But perhaps the greatest hardships on record, in making this celebrated passage, were those experienced by Lord Anson's squadron in 1736. . . . They are fine reading of a boisterous March night, with the casement rattling in your ear, and the chimney-stacks blowing down upon the pavement, bubbling with raindrops.

But if you want the best idea of Cape Horn, get my friend Dana's unmatchable "Two Years Before the Mast." But you can read, and so you must have read it. His chapters describing Cape Horn must have been written with an icicle.—From "White-Jacket," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

Der Weg zur Harmonie ist festgelegt

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SOLLEN die Menschen bei den beunruhigenden häuslichen, nationalen und internationalen Widerwärtigkeiten mit ihren schlimmen Folgen wie Befürchtungen und Zweifel, Kummer und Krankheit und der Versuchung zu sündigen—sollen sie zu Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, dem vollkommenen Schöpfer einer vollkommenen Schöpfung, beten, daß Er Zustände, von denen Er nichts weiß, in Ordnung bringe? Wüßte Er von solchen Zuständen, so müßten sie unbedingt ein Teil des göttlichen Bewußtseins sein, was Widerwärtigkeiten wirklich und ewig machen würde. Das kann aber nicht sein; denn Gottes Werk ist vollendet und „sehr gut". Wir lesen im Prediger Salomo (3, 14): „Ich merkte, daß alles was Gott tut, das besteht immer: man kann nichts dazutun noch abtun; und solches tut Gott, daß man sich vor ihm fürchten soll".

Sollen die Menschen dem Willen Gottes gemäß nach der Wahrheit trachten, oder sollen sie sich hilflos und hoffnungslos Zuständen unterwerfen, die in Wirklichkeit keine Grundlage haben und erwiesenermaßen nur die Folge von Annahmen des sterblichen Gemüts sind, die früher oder später zunichte werden müssen?

Beim Rechnen genügt es nicht, nur die Richtigkeit einer Regel anzuerkennen. Wenn wir eine Aufgabe richtig lösen wollen, müssen wir die Regel Schritt für Schritt genau anwenden, bis das gewünschte Ergebnis erreicht ist, und uns freuen, daß unsere Aufgabe durch die Kenntnis der richtigen Arbeitsgrundlage schließlich zum sicheren Lohn für unsere Bemühungen führen muß. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 3 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Wer würde sich vor eine Wandtafel stellen und das Prinzip der Mathematik bitten, das Problem zu lösen? Die Regel besteht bereits, und unsere Aufgabe ist es, die Lösung auszuarbeiten".

Wie beim Rechnen muß man in der Wissenschaft des Seins die Regel des göttlichen Prinzips ehrlich und unablässig anwenden, wenn man das wahre Ergebnis erreichen und genießen will. Im Lichte solch ernsten Strebens offenbart sich die Liebe dem menschlichen Bewußtsein, Friede und Zuversicht verdrängen das beunruhigte Denken, und scheinbar hoffnungslose Zustände kommen wieder in Ordnung.

Im Gespräch mit seinen Jüngern verhieß der Meister Christus Jesus mit klaren Worten allen, die seine Lehre treu befolgen würden, als Lohn: erstens, das Verständnis der Wahrheit; zweitens, Freiheit von menschlichen Übeln durch die Kraft geistiger Herrschaft als Beweis de. Nichtsheit der Ansprüche der Sünde, der Krankheit und des Todes und der Unwahrheit des materiellen Glaubens, der geltend macht, ihre Harmonie beim Erledigen ihrer täglichen Angelegenheiten zu stören oder zu unterbrechen. Wer hätte nicht das Verlangen nach einem solchen Verständnis? Die Menschheit ist der Täuschungen und grundlosen Versprechungen des sterblichen Gemüts überdrüssig; denn solche Versprechungen haben sich als unzuverlässig erwiesen, weil sie keine wissenschaftliche Grundlage haben, sondern auf grundlosen materiellen Hoffnungen beruhen. Dem Sumpf vergangener und gegenwärtiger Trugvorstellungen entspringend, führen sie die Menschen nur irre und versagen beim Befriedigen berechtigter menschlicher Bedürfnisse in jeder Hinsicht.

Mrs. Eddy lenkt das Denken auf die eine zuverlässige Quelle des Guten hin, wenn sie erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 494): „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen". Und der Psalmist schrieb in dem Verlangen, seine Zeitgenossen zu erheben (Ps. 107, 1, 35-37): „Danket dem Herrn; denn er ist freundlich. . . . Er machte das Trockene wiederum wasserreich und im dürren Lande Wasserquellen und hat die Hungrigen dahingesetzt, . . . da sie wohnen konnten, und Äcker besäen und Weinberge pflanzen möchten und die jährlichen Früchte gewönnen".

Sollen wir den einen zuverlässigen Weg aus den scheinbaren Widerwärtigkeiten heraus—das rechte Verständnis Gottes, des Guten, des einen unendlichen göttlichen Prinzips, das die ganze Schöpfung regiert, und des Menschen, der sein vollkommenes Prinzip widerspiegelt,—nicht annehmen? Das ist die Lehre, die der Meistermetaphysiker Christus Jesus uns gab, und die Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, uns göttlich enthüllte.

Zahllose Menschen, die diese köstliche Perle gefunden haben, preisen Gott für seelische, körperliche und wirtschaftliche Heilungen. Sie sind dankbar für die unermüdliche Hingebung der Entdeckerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die sich heiligte und von ihrer Geistigkeit gab, damit andere diese gesegnete Offenbarung des Christus, der Wahrheit, die von den grausamen Folgen falscher materieller Annahme befreit, mit ihr teilen können.

Der Christus, die Wahrheit, klopft heute geduldig an die Tür der Menschenherzen, liebreich Einlaß begehrend, dieselbe Erlösung von menschlichem Elend darbietend, die Christus Jesus darbot, und mit derselben wunderbaren Versicherung der Erfüllung. Der Psalmist sagt (Ps. 107, 42): „Solches werden die Frommen sehen und sich freuen; und aller Bosheit wird das Maul gestopft werden".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Way to Harmony Is Established

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMIDST the perplexities of domestic, national, and international discords, with their retinue of ills made manifest in fears and doubts, sorrow and sickness, and the temptation to sin, shall mankind pray to God, divine Principle, the perfect creator of a perfect creation, to rectify conditions which He does not know? If He knew such conditions, it would of necessity follow that they constitute part of divine consciousness, thus making discords real and eternal. This can never be so, for God's work is finished and "very good." We read in Ecclesiastes (3:14), "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it: and God doeth it, that men should fear before him."

Shall mankind strive for devotion to Truth, according to the divine will of God, or shall it bow the knee in helpless, hopeless submission to conditions which have no foundation in reality and can be proved to be but the outcome of beliefs of mortal mind, beliefs which must sooner or later vanish into nothingness?

In mathematics it is not sufficient merely to acknowledge the correctness of a given rule. If we desire to achieve a correct solution to a problem, we must diligently apply the rule, step by step, until the desired result is arrived at, rejoicing that our task, through the knowledge of a correct basis of working, must ultimate in a sure reward for our labors. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 3 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem? The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution."

As with mathematics, so it is with the Science of being, the rule of divine Principle must be honestly and steadfastly applied if the true result is to be established and enjoyed. In the ligh of such earnest striving, Love will unfold to human consciousness, peace and confidence will replace troubled thought, and seemingly hopeless conditions will be restored to harmony.

The master Christian, Christ Jesus, when addressing his disciples, clearly promised those who proved faithful to his teaching that their reward should be, first, an understanding of Truth; secondly, freedom from human ills through the power of spiritual dominion, thus proving the nothingness of the claims of sin, sickness, and death, and the falsity of material belief and its claims to injure or interrupt their sense of harmony in the exercise of their daily affairs. Who would not desire such an understanding? Humanity is weary of the deceits and baseless promises of mortal mind, for such promises have shown themselves to be incapable of stability because they are unscientifically founded, being based on material hopes without root. Originating in the quagmire of past and present illusions, they do nothing but misguide humankind, and fail in every way to meet legitimate human needs.

Mrs. Eddy directs thought to the one reliable source of good when she states (*ibid.*, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." And the Psalmist, desirous of uplifting those of his time, wrote (Psalms 107:1, 35, 36, 37): "O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good. . . . He turneth the wilderness into a standing water, and dry ground into watersprings. And there he maketh the hungry to dwell, . . . and sow the fields, and plant vineyards, which may yield fruits of increase."

Shall we not accept the one reliable way out of the seeming discords, the way of a correct understanding of God, good, the one infinite divine Principle, governing all creation, and of man as reflecting his perfect Principle? This is the teaching given us by the master Metaphysician, Christ Jesus, and divinely unfolded to us in this age by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Countless thousands, having found this pearl of priceless value, are praising God for healing, mental, physical, and financial. They are grateful for the untiring devotion of the Discoverer of Christian Science, who sanctified herself and gave of her spirituality that others might share with her this blessed revelation of the Christ, Truth, which frees from the cruel results of false material belief.

The Christ, Truth, patiently knocks at the door of human hearts today, tenderly seeking admission, offering the same redemption from human discord that was offered by Christ Jesus, and with the same wondrous assurance of fulfillment. As the Psalmist said (Psalms 107:42), "The righteous shall see it, and rejoice: and all iniquity shall stop her mouth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

A Laughing Irishman

CHARLES VILLIERS STANFORD was first and foremost an Irishman. . . . He was tall—about 6 ft. 1 in.—and dark, in spite of his tawny hair, and dour—so dark and dour that many people were afraid to face him and never learned to know the mind behind that formidable exterior nor its equipment of gentle old-world manners. . . .

But the dominating force in his character was his sense of humor. It was the weapon with which he slew many enemies; it was the bubbling spring which poured out innumerable Irish stories and memories (*vide* Pages from an Unwritten Diary); it was in the heart of his songs from 'Daddy-long-legs' through 'The Bold Unbiddable Child' to the pathetic 'Grandeur'; it was at the back of his jabs and punches in the class-room; it was the gift that let him into the minds of children and made him see with their eyes when he wrote for and of them; and it was the secret of his family life at home. Here, when the day's work was done, he became a 'play-boy' completely irresponsible, obedient, silly with laughter, the centre of every 'rag' and the author, or butt, of every practical joke. . . .

It pervaded everything he said—I might almost say did—whether he gave a lesson, or rehearsed an orchestra, or told a story or made a speech. It was so much part of him and so infectious that even the Anglo-Saxon, when quoting him, made unconscious attempts to reproduce it. It tempered many a criticism, easing the pain of many a rapier-thrust, and its soft sounds, like an affectionate nickname, dwell in the memory of those who knew him.—HARRY PLUNKET GREENE, in "Charles Villiers Stanford." (London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green.)

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AND
HEALTH
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News Radiocasts Ranked First In Vote of Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20—That radio news broadcasts are more popular with teachers than any other type of program has been demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Albany outlet, station WOKO. Station officials were surprised with returns of a recent questionnaire which indicated that 416 teachers out of 517 place radio newscasts as their premier choice for programs. Popular dance music and symphonic music were listed next.

The questionnaire was submitted to teachers attending summer sessions of New York State College for Teachers. They were supplied with a blank listing 22 types of programs ranging from opera and light opera to popular dance music, political speeches, educational programs, dramatic presentations, and stock market reports.

Interested in World Affairs

Commenting on results of the query, Harold E. Smith, general manager of the station, said: "Contrary to our expectations, news broadcasts received a wide margin of perference. Evidently the teachers appreciate the fact that they can keep up on world affairs and at the same time occupy themselves with their home affairs. We believe that this tendency in favor of news broadcasts is of a recent trend and shows the increasing interest taken by school teachers in current events."

Teachers were least interested in stock market reports. Only 13 listed such programs as being their favorites. Dramas ranked high with 258 votes, and light opera followed closely with 257; but opera drew only 185 responses. Crooning, hillbilly music, and recipes all ranked low in the returns.

The station was surprised that only 206 teachers signified their interest in programs of an educational type. Comments on this aspect were that the programs were "too idealistic, impractical, and uninteresting." One teacher said that most such broadcasts failed to interest teachers because they liked to turn their thoughts to other matters when their daily work was done. Some admitted educational programs were useful when well done, but the consensus was that they were at present largely of inferior quality.

Results of the Vote

Complete returns of the vote:

News Broadcasts	416
Popular dance music	381
Symphony music	294
Drama	258
Light opera	257
Band music	238
Educational program	206
Sports broadcasts	201
Amateur programs	194
Comedy	189
Opera	185
Singing	185
String ensemble	167
Mixed music and plays	142
Hawaiian music	137
Political speeches	67
Children's programs	51
Crooning	51
Hillbilly music	45
Transcriptions	24
Recipes and cooking talks	20
Stock and market reports	13

Observers of radio developments were interested to note that the questionnaires returned by the teachers in Albany confirm the upturn in popularity for news broadcasts that they had already noted in the success of the newscasts presented by The Christian Science Monitor. Starting a year ago with two stations, demands from all parts of the nation, Canada, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands boosted the number, within three months, to 73 stations. Today the program is sent by the Monitor to 190 radio stations.

Georgia's $3 Tags Perturb New York

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—A protest by the Georgia State Revenue Commission against orders issued to New York State Police to stop all automobiles displaying Georgia license tags was the subject of a sharp crossfire of comment between motor vehicle officials of both states yesterday.

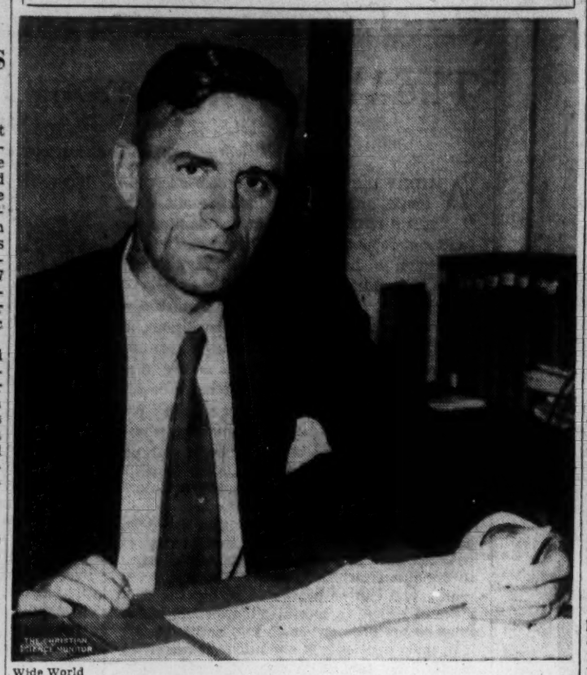
Carroll E. Mealy, New York State deputy commissioner of motor vehicles, revealed that the order resulted from a discovery that New York State motorists, whose registrations had been suspended, were buying Georgia's $3 license plates and putting them on New York State cars.

Paul H. Doyal, chairman of the Georgia State Revenue Commission, said he was "shocked" by dispatches saying that Mr. Mealy had asked police throughout the State to stop all cars bearing Georgia registration. "Georgia," Mr. Doyal wrote, "has never encouraged citizens of other states to buy our $3 tags and we have no sympathy with citizens of other states who try to avoid the laws of their states in using our tags."

Church Council Advises Embargo on War Aid

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America advocated yesterday an embargo on "the shipment of war materials and on loans and credits" to belligerents in case of war between Italy and Ethiopia.

A Man in the News



Wide World

Aubrey Williams

Executive Director of the National Youth Administration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The man whom President Roosevelt has designated to serve as executive director of the National Youth Administration knows what it means to buck a baffling world when one's young.

Probably no New Dealer in Washington today can boast more trying early years than Aubrey W. Williams, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, FERA Administrator, who will direct the $50,000,000 plan for giving jobs and scholarships for young persons between the ages of 16 and 25.

He went to work when he was just six years old, screwing tops on torpedoes in a Birmingham factory. Born in the little town of Springville, Ala., his poverty-stricken blacksmith father moved to the city when the industrialization of the South began.

Taste of Child Labor

There little Aubrey got a real first-hand taste of child labor. He went to day school just one year when he was small. After that he worked in the daytime in department stores, on laundry wagons or anywhere else he could get an opportunity, studying at night.

Finally he found that he could get employment painting signs and trimming windows in Cincinnati, so he went there and entered the University of Cincinnati, graduating with a bachelor of arts degree. In the summers he worked with a Chautauqua to earn money for his education.

He went to war in 1917, going to France with the Y. M. C. A., but two months later he joined the First Division and was immediately sent to the front. He left the army as a second lieutenant and received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Bordeaux before he came back to the United States.

Mr. Williams's first job on his return home was as director of recreation for the city community service in Cincinnati.

In 1922 he moved his family, a wife and 8-months-old son, to Madison, Wis., to take a job with the State Conference on Social Work and to teach in the department of sociology in the University of Wisconsin.

The family established itself in a Madison apartment which was $80 unfurnished, or $84 furnished. They took the $84 price and put boards on the chairs to keep visitors from falling through.

In Madison he waged a fight with the Blaine Administration over state institutional handling, and managed to get through a children's code with La Follette support.

Joins Government Service

Leaving Wisconsin in 1932 to go with the American Public Welfare Association, Mr. Williams set up the emergency relief administration in Mississippi and then went on to Texas to do the same thing.

By this time Mr. Hopkins had taken over the job as federal relief administrator. He asked Mr. Williams to join the government service, first as field representative. Later he was promoted to be assistant administrator in charge of operations. When Mr. Hopkins went abroad he was acting administrator.

He says he wouldn't be happy now unless he had a job helping the needy, blaming his sympathy for the "under-dog" on his own struggling youth.

When he has time, his hobbies are playing baseball with his four sons, golfing at about 105 and reading detective stories.

Woman Flier Sails to Earth Using Pair of Canvas Wings

Fluttering on two heavy canvas wings like Daedalus of mythology, Mrs. Babe Smith Walker, Akron girl parachutist, recently thrilled an audience of 10,000 at the Municipal airport for a glider meet when she sailed a few minutes with these wings after having made a parachute jump.

Though Mrs. Walker's feat made her probably the first woman "Darius Green," according to airport officials, Clem Sohn, nationally known jumper, used wings successfully previously. Flights of this character have not much basis at present other than a stunt. With the use of these wings, jumpers can float through the air horizontally for a few minutes and descend diagonally, instead of dropping vertically to earth.

The wings employed by Mrs Walker were constructed of strong white canvas and were fastened with clips to the under edge of her overall sleeves and over her parachute harness. To test their durability in heavy winds and to insure the wings clearing the parachute balloon ropes, Mrs. Walker tested them herself in the Guggenheim Airship Institute's wind tunnel before the airport jump.

Suspended over the gigantic vent of the tunnel on a wide-meshed wire screening, Mrs. Walker was borne six feet aloft by a 95-mile-an-hour blast, and with wings outspread she turned and twisted simulting the positions she would assume in falling with her parachute through the air. According to natural scientists at the Guggenheim Institute, the tests were highly successful.

Another girl, Miss Gretchan Reighard of Mansfield, Ohio, one of the six licensed girl glider pilots in the country, not only distinguished herself in the glider events, but also made what is probably the first parachute jump from a glider after being towed to nearly 4000 feet altitude.

"The space in a glider is so much smaller than a plane to jump from, and it is much more difficult to keep a glider on even keel," and a glider's rate of descent is so much swifter that the jump has to be timed right, or the craft is too low before one realizes it," Miss Reighard said later discussing her feat.

Glider pilots from Pittsburgh, Dayton, Detroit and Akron vied with each other for honors in this "mid-western glider meet." The meet was sponsored by the Akron Junior Chamber of Commerce and the men's and women's branches of the National Aeronautical Association here. It was in the nature of a serious "rehearsal" for the national glider meet to be held in Elmira, N. Y.

Two Akron pilots, Dick Randolph and Pratt Jones combined their efforts to come out on top in the meet. Mr. Randolph was both the acrobatic and contest star of the meet. He came within a few feet of success in his attempt to complete an outside loop with a glider and flew the motorless craft for several minutes in an inverted position.

In the bombing contest Mr. Randolph dropped a bomb within 20 feet of the mark, taking first place in this event. He came in third on spot landings.

Mr. Jones's 5½-minute flight won the team fourth place in that event, and brought them a total of 100 points.

Bill Bodenlos of Akron, flying the only four-place glider in the United States, is believed to have set the world's record for carrying dead weight aloft in a motorless craft. He had bags of sand weighing 540 pounds with him on the flight. He also made the longest flight in the duration contest—6½ minutes.

* * *

Two committees have been appointed by the British Government to advise the secretary of state for air on measures connected with the promotion of civil aviation.

One of these under the chairmanship of Sir Warren Fisher, secretary to the treasury, is to consider questions affecting international air communications, while the other under Sir Henry Maybury, well known for his work on Britain's road system, is to report on civil aviation at home. It will take into account the requirements of the post office for air mails and the relation between aviation and other forms of transport.

Another committee which has been sitting for some time will shortly issue its report which is designed to help planned development of regular air services by the indication of routes and the study of the possibilities of night flying, as well as the necessary provision of beacons and airport lighting systems.

[A Tuesday Aviation Feature]

MORE MILES!

GREATER NET POWER AND HIGHER ANTI-KNOCK NET MORE MILES TO GALLON THAN ANY OTHER REGULAR GAS.

AIR-CONDITIONED AMERICAN GAS

Basis Is Changed For Pennsylvania Homestead Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20—Wages, the back-bone of capitalism, have been forged into a girder to support the Federal communal experiment at the Mount. Pleasant subsistence homestead project in Westmoreland County, near here.

Development of this farm colony was threatened last June when division arose among the homesteaders over "work credit-hours," a system under which each homesteader was required to work 1200 hours without pay as a down-payment on his house and plot of ground.

Under the new setup, it will cost the Government approximately $98,500 to liquidate these "credit-hours" at the mihimum wage rate of 50 cents an hour. But the 122 homestead families are now happy with their wage arrangement, and they can now take a capitalistic interest in the "community pot," which has grown from the initial co-operative farm into a business of operating a tearoom, store and canning unit.

The homesteader now works for wages and at the same time shares as a stockholder in his own corporation. He patronizes his own store, and the surplus of the farm is sold on the open market, the profits being divided among the stockholders. And there are profits, according to David W. Day, manager of the homestead project.

It all started a year ago during the canning season, when the homestead women turned an abandoned barn into a canning factory and "put up" thousands of cans of peas, corn, tomatoes and fruit. Some was sold, and the homsteaders took out their work shares in canned goods.

This year, however, the "credit-hour" system is out, so the farm produce will be divided among the co-operative members and the canning will be done at home. The surplus will be sold and the profits shared. Last year the profits were "taken" by the members, but this year the dividends will be "passed" and turned back into the association to buy cattle and dairy farm equipment.

The poultry farm is another going concern. Eggs alone have put it on a paying basis, and sale of chickens this fall is expected to boost the profits. The tearoom and store have been operating for only a few weeks, but indications are, according to Mr. Day, that they will prosper.

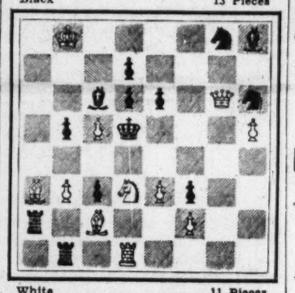
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1749

By S. P. Krujtschoff

Black 13 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

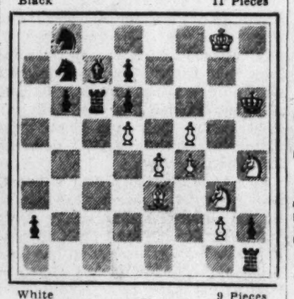
White to play and mate in two

(Prize Two-Mover, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1935)

Problem No. 1750

By S. S. Lewmann

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Prize Three-Mover, B. C. M., January-June, 1935. The composers of both these problems are from Moscow.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1747. Kt-Kt3

No. 1748. 1. Q-Q7 threat
2. Kt-Kt3ch
1. ——— KxKt
2. Q-B5ch
1. ——— PxKt(Kt)
2. Kt-B3ch

End-Game No. 265. White wins: 1 QxKt, PxQ; 2 BxPch, K-R; 3 Kt-Kt6ch, K-R3; 4 KtxRch, K-R; 5 Kt-Kt5ch, K-R3; 6 Kt-K5ch, K-R; 7 Kt-B7 mate.

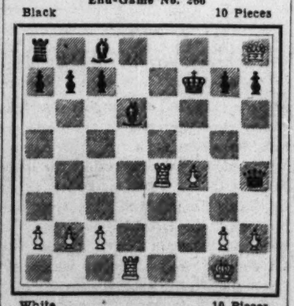
No. 1739. A reader points out that this prize-winner has a second solution: BxB.

End-Game

In this position, from a match game with Euwe played at Amsterdam in 1920, Reti is able to save himself a lot of annoyance. Black wins quickly.

End-Game No. 266

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

W. Winter of London has won the British championship, played July 8-19 at Great Yarmouth. His score was 8½-3½. Sir George Thomas, last year's winner, was second with 7½. At the same time a major open tournament was won by S. Reshevsky of New York, with a score of 10-1, the single loss being the result of exceeding the time limit when a pawn ahead in his game with Miss Menchik. Second was Dr. A. Seitz of Germany with 8½. Altogether there were 95 playing in various tournaments, among them W. M. P. Mitchell of Boston.

The Illinois State Chess Association has published its own official "Laws of Chess." This code follows the authorized International Chess Federation laws very closely, save that in a few instances ambiguities have been cleared up. In addition, a number of special rules for special occasions, such as the Kirk Holland qualifying system, have been set down.

Here are two more games from the Milwaukee congress. In the first, Fine outcombines the central Pennsylvania champion in a rather exciting finish. In the second, Simonson, who later distinguished himself by offering the King's Gambit to the Chicago expert, Factor, who, in turn, returned the compliment by allowing and winning a Muzio, shows no caution opposite the redoubtable Dake, offering a piece. Dake refuted the combination magnificently so that Simonson was caught off his guard.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Towsen Black	Fine White	Towsen Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 QxP	P-QKt4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 Q-Q3	Q-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	22 QR-K	P-Kt5(d)
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	23 Kt-R4	P-B5
5 P-K3	P-KR3	24 Q-R7ch	K-B2
6 B-R4	Castles	25 KtxB	KtxKt
7 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	26 P-KR4	Q-B3
8 PxP	PxP	27 BxP	QxB
9 B-Q3	B-K3(a)	28 Q-Kt6ch	K-Kt
10 Castles	P-B4	29 R-K8	Q-B3(e)
11 R-B	P-B5(b)	30 Q-R7ch	K-B2
12 B-Kt	KKt-Q2	31 RxRch	KxR
13 B-Kt3	P-K3	32 Q-R8ch	K-B2
14 P-K4	PxP	33 QxKt	R-K2
15 BxP	R-R2	34 P-Q6	R-Kt2
16 P-Q5	B-KKt5	35 Q-QB8	QxBP
17 Q-Q4	P-B4(c)	36 R-K	Q-Q5
18 B-Kt	BxKt	37 Q-K8ch	Resigns
19 PxB	B-B4		

(a) The B is probably more effectively posted at Kt2, when Kt-K5 becomes a possibility.

(b) Black insists upon treating the opening originally. This move is definitely premature, inasmuch as White is soon able to play P-K4 to advantage, and Black is unable to continue with a general Q-side P advance. Better QKt-Q2, now or on the next move.

(c) The QBP is doomed, for if 17 . . . Q-B; 18 Kt-K2!

(d) To play P-B5 later, for if 22 . . . P-B5; 23 Q-R7ch, K-B2; 24 Kt-K4! Black loses more quickly in trying for P-B5, but his game is so disorganized that the additional burden of being a P behind must prove overpowering in the course of time.

(e) Not 29 QKt-Q2; 30 R-K7!

Zukertort Opening

Simonson White	Dake Black	Simonson White	Dake Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-Kt5ch	K-B
2 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	21 Kt-K6ch	K-B2
3 P-Kt3	B-Kt2	22 BxB	KtxB
4 B-QKt2	P-KKt3	23 KtxR	Kt-Q5!
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	24 B-Kt4(a)	Q-B1!
6 Castles	Castles	25 Kt-K6	KKtxKt
7 P-B4	P-B4	26 P-K4	P-KR4
8 Kt-R3	Kt-B3	27 B-Q	Q-Q2
9 Kt-B2	P-Q4	28 P-B4	P-R4
10 PxP	QxP	29 Q-Kt2	Kt-Kt2
11 Kt-K3	Q-Q2	30 Q-Kt2	Kt(Kt2)-B4
12 R-B	KR-Q	31 Q-KB2	Kt-Kt2
13 P-Q3	QR-B	32 Q-KKt2	
14 Kt-B4	Q-B2		Kt(Q5)-B4
15 Q-B2	Q-Kt	33 R-KB3	Q-Q5ch
16 Q-Kt	Q-R	34 K-R	Kt-K6
17 B-KR3	R-B2	35 Q-Kt2	KtxB
18 QKt-K5	Kt-K	36 R-K	BxP
19 KtxBP	KxKt	Resigns	

(a) The Kt now becomes trapped. Correct was 24 P-K4, and after Q-Kt; 25 Kt-Q5, Kt-Kt6ch; 26 K-R, KtxR; 27 QxKt, BxKt; 28 PxB, BxP, material is even, though the Kt may be more valuable than the B in the ending.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Skiing, Riding, Hiking—as School Athletics

Ex-Football Player Under Old Plan Often Dropped Sports—Lacking a Team

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A high, sun-swept valley of the Rocky Mountains a boy in his earliest 'teens ambled along on a slim-limbed wise-eyed western horse and talked to him companionably.

"I never would have believed," he said, "how much I'd like to ride a horse till I knew you. Nobody telling us what to do or how to do it. Just us alone on the trail. And to think I was afraid of you at first. I used to be afraid of all horses. But you're a fine person."

High above horse and rider to the west, a small group of mountain climbers, a few boys and their headmaster, were nearing a little cabin in the forest reserve. They stopped along the way to make notes and sketches for maps and mountain trails, take photographs, and gather for their collection the flowers of the high places.

A skiing party was on its way down from the ice and snow of the mountains to play tennis on the sunny courts near the adobe-built school.

Sports That Last

There are schools these days which hold to the conviction that instead of the usual athletics of schools and colleges, such as football and other competitive games, the better kind to foster is skiing, riding, hiking and the like. Taken as a whole, how many of us, who spent hours of our school athletic periods on basketball ever have a chance or inclination to play it in leisure hours of our later business or professional life, these schools say. If education for a well-spent leisure is part of the responsibility of the modern school—and the schools feel that it is—then the boy and girl must learn to enjoy, in adidtion to crafts and the arts, a wholesome outdoor life. After graduation, these outdoor activities, so enjoyed in school, are naturally carried on into adult life and form an integral part of each person's recreation.

One example of the sort of school carrying out this ideal is the Fountain Valley School for Boys in Colorado Springs, Colo. By reason of its location a special type of outdoor life can of course be emphasized, a type that perhaps is, in all its interpretations, impossible in a school situated in, say, the suburbs of a city on the eastern seaboard. But the idea of "natural" sports can be carried through in any location, adapted to the locality. In reading of the outdoor life at Fountain Valley, therefore, one can learn of the idea and perhaps work out how this idea can be applied even where there are no mountains to climb or canyons to explore.

The buildings of the Fountain Valley School for Boys lie along the valley of the Fountain River in Colorado 10 miles southeast of Colorado Springs. The grounds cover 1600 acres of old ranch land 6000 feet above sea level.

The air is dry, bright, and clear of fogs and humidity. Mountains rise into snow and clouds against the western horizon. A broad high plateau rolls away to the east. Winter and summer sports both are available through practically all the year.

Every boy is required to participate in some sort of athletic activity, but in general he makes his own choice. Sports are intended for exercise, recreation, fine muscular control, and the acquiring of skill that will be useful to the man as well as entertaining to the boy. Stress is laid on the diversions of today that were the necessities of yesterday. Boys learn to ride, climb mountains, camp out with no luxury of guides to build their fires and prepare their primitive meals of bacon, potatoes, and a hot beverage, and are reminded that this is the life lived by the sturdy pioneers who built the empire of the West. Fountain Valley boys know that it took several kinds of civilization to build the United States of America; that the same man may be able to saw wood and read Greek, to build a fire on a windy plain and intelligently enjoy a Beethoven symphony.

Boys learn to ride with a minimum of instruction and a maximum of practice. They know the wisdom of the old-time cowboy with his horse. They use western saddles with lariats coiled over hooks under their free right hands. Beside the easy horsemanship, they come to know and be friends with horses.

They climb mountains and camp in deep forests with the will to conquer hardships and help by maps and records to make plainer the rough ways to the top of the world. They learn forestry, geology and botany as they go along. They know the sense of high conquest that comes from standing on a bare rocky point close to the sky and looking down on mountain tops, far plains, and occasional clouds.

Skiing is excellent at Fountain Valley from November until April, its interest enhanced by the unusual number of natural ski jumps and slides. While skiers stop to rest comfortably in the soft snow on their way down, the sun is shining warm on the ball fields, tennis courts, and houses of old Spanish architecture on the mesa below.

Boys go on camping trips of several days accompanied by a master and do all the work incident to such trips themselves. In the spring and fall the boys' mountain club spends week ends in the high cabin that has been given to the school, and climb beyond it to the snow and ice. The club is mapping the mountains and trails of the region, keeping accounts and complete records of all ascents, and assembling a collection

Geology Trips

Trips of especial interest to boys with a thought ahead toward mining, metallurgy, and geology as their life work, are made to the gold and silver mines of the Cripple Creek district. The petrified forest and other points of interest also are made the objective of camping trips.

Proximity to ruins of ancient civilizations stimulates interest in archaeology. Students who come from such a distance that it is inadvisable for them to go home for the spring vacation are given a full measure of recompense. Small groups of these boys, each in charge of a master, spend 10 days or two weeks in the Southwest, visiting Indian pueblos, Santa Fe, the Grand Canyon in Arizona, Albuquerque, and the Carlsbad Caverns. Twice in the short history of the school, boys showing serious interest in archaeology have been taken to Yucatan in Central America by the science master to study the work that is being done concerning the Mayan civilization.

By Laura Gilpin, Colorado Springs

Members of a Group From the Fountain Valley School for Boys, Colorado Springs, Colo., on a Vacation Archaeology Trip in the American Southwest With Masters From the School. While All Schools May Not Be Situated Where Such Trips Are Practicable, Almost Any School Is Located in a Region Geologically or Historically Interesting. Even Very Little Children Can Gain Much by Trips When Well Conducted, Be They Long or Short. At Fountain Valley the Boys Prize These Expeditions Greatly.

Material for Choral Speaking

This is the second of six articles written by Miss Elizabeth Keppie, a well-known pioneer in the choral-speech movement.

II

Second Type—Two-Part or Antiphonal Speech

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER sufficient practice in the material of the refrain type, the group will have acquired many of the fundamental skills such as enunciation, rate and attack. They will have grown also in understanding and appreciation of different rhythms, meters and moods.

The next type of material to be presented calls for interpretation through question and answer. It is material illustrating balance. The balance may be produced by lines or verses, and even stanzas. In the refrain type of poetry, it is the teacher or leader who carries the line or the stanza, whereas in two part speaking the class is divided. One half gives the question and the other the answer. Each has an opportunity to interpret fifty per cent of the poem. The learning is aided by the brevity of each speech; and the nature of the line gives opportunity for varied expression by each half. During the period in which two part work is being introduced, old refrains may be reviewed, to insure drills in consonant endings, and new refrain poems are being learned.

First Period—Motor and Rhythmic Age

Question and Answer

Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat	M. G.
Little Dog, Little Dog	M. G.
Little Girl, Little Girl	M. G.
Little Maid, Little Maid	M. G.
Willie Boy, Willie Boy	M. G.
What Have You Got in Your Basket?	M. G.
Bow, Wow, Wow	M. G.
John Smith, Beat Them Fine	M. G.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Can You Catch?	M. G.
What Does the Bee Do?	C. Rossetti

Balanced Verse or Stanza

Jennie Come Tie	M. G.
Pease Pudding Hot	M. G.
The Dove Says "Coo-coo"	M. G.
"Bow-wow" Says the Dog	M. G.
Sing a Song of Buttercups	Anon
The Moon	E. Farjeon
The New Song	Lady Strachey
If a Pig Wore a Wig	C. Rossetti
What Does Little Birdie Say?	Tennyson
What Does the Hail Say?	E. Smith

Second Period—Imaginative Age

Question and Answer

Rookety Coo	Anon
Ferry Me Across the Water	Anon
Conversation	Anon
Fairies Lights	A. Wilkins
The Baby	G. Macdonald
Who Has Seen the Wind?	C. Rossetti
Lady Moon	Lord Houghton
The Spider's Web	C. D. Cole
Snowflakes	M. M. Dodge
The Swing (First Stanza)	Stevenson

Balanced Verse or Stanza

Ten Little Mice	M. G.
Silken Gown and a Golden Ring	M. G.
Dainty Little Maiden	Tennyson
What the Wind Brings	E. C. Stedman
Some Fishy Nonsense	L. E. Richards
Little Bo-Peep and Little Boy Blue	Milne
Child's Song of Spring	E. Nesbitt
The Cradle Song	Tennyson
Then	De La Mare
City Mouse and Garden Mouse	C. Rossetti

Third Period—Heroic Age

Question and Answer

Kingsway	E. Farjeon
For a Mocking Voice	E. Farjeon
Overheard in a Saltmarsh	H. Monroe
The Busy Lass	E. Farjeon
Talents Differ	L. E. Richards
The Umbrella Brigade	L. E. Richards
What Is a Brook?	Sprague Mitchel
Father William	L. Carroll
Big Steamers	Kipling
The Chorister	R. E. Key

Balanced Verse or Stanza

Little Maiden and the Bird	M. Child
The Throstle	Tennyson
Weathers	Hardy
Sweet Suffock Owl	T. Vautor
Apple Orchard in the Spring	Martin
Queen of Bubbles	V. Lindsay
Cold Sunbeams	V. Lindsay
The Song	R. W. Dixon
Psalm XIX	Bible
Psalm XV	Bible

Fourth Period—Romantic Age

Question and Answer

Lord Randall	Ballad
Whistle, Whistle Old Wife	Ballad
The Peasant Wooing	Ballad
Leezie Lindsay	Ballad
Edward Edward (cut)	Ballad
Burd Helen (cut)	Ballad
Dabbling in the Dew	Ballad
Up Hill	C. Rossetti
Heaven	Herbert
Salute to the Trees (Stanzas 1 and 2)	Van Dyke

Balanced Verse or Stanza

Blow Blow Winter Wind	Shakespeare
Under the Greenwood Tree	Shakespeare
Fairly Lullaby	Shakespeare
When All the World Is Young, Lad	Kingsley
Daffodills	Herrick
Old Anchor Chanty	H. Trench
Daybreak	Longfellow
Ecclesiastes III (cut)	Bible
Psalm XXIV	Bible
Psalm CL	Bible

Next Tuesday Part III will be published

No Youth Hostels Built Yet? Here's An Alternative

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

DON'T stay at home because you haven't any youth hostels yet in your state. And don't let the slimness of your vacation purse keep you from new sights and new acquaintances. In the West we have learned that we have a rich asset to cheap travel—namely, white-gabled, green-shuttered farm houses with happy hospitable farm folk who welcome a "paying" guest. And needless to say enjoy with silent delight the gusto with which a young man devours his healthy farm dinner.

It took six young men from the east to teach us that we didn't have to wait for the hostels to arrive. Heywood Broun Jr., son of the eminent writer, was in the group from the Horace Mann school of New York. The young men had limited themselves to a dollar a day. And at night they lodged in comfortable farm houses along the way across the continent and into the green land of Oregon. They also carried sleeping bags and many times slept in the soft fresh hay.

Just imagine? Fifteen dollars for two weeks vacation. And let that include your gasoline if you are driving. Of course three or four of you in the crowd makes it easier to meet your budget.

Considering this method of lodging along the way, we stopped and queried the farmers. And their reactions were all the same. They beamed and admitted they liked it. Sort of brought back the old-time feeling. "Like old days," smiled one prosperous farmer, "when we counted it a poor day that didn't bring a man and horse, or horse and buggy along to spend the night with us."

If you're in Oregon this year, here's what you'll see.

Tall pines, rushing mountain rivers, old ghost mining towns, legendary Indian camp grounds, and suddenly in the top of the Blue Mountains you'll arrive at a spacious log cabin with red and white hollyhocks climbing under the windows. The smiling woman welcomes you. And her husband, a sheepman, tells you all about his work.

Or perhaps down across the broad floor of the wheat and sage brush plains you travel. Storied by tales of wild west when men carried two guns, and rustlers were rampant. And here with azure blue ahead and purple hills behind, you arrive at a stockman's ranch, and taste your first real steer meat

The Story That Is Mt. Hood's

Or perhaps still further you stay with the dairyman on the edge of a thriving town, and he tells you of the lava, the story that is Mount Hood's, the precious stones of Oregon, and the specimens of ancient civilization dug out of his back "forty."

Or down along the Pacific coast line in western Oregon you'll travel. You dodge in and out of little-known fishing and logging ports. Your camera is constantly snapping --types and scenes. You meet people you never knew existed. Old pioneers with tales of Indian days. Old fishermen with stories of the silent Pacific.

Along the highways, down every lane, and into the mountains you'll find Oregon farm houses—and there you'll have a ready-made hostel. You'll learn the feel of feather beds. You'll see trundle beds and old grandmother's quilts that came across the plains. And you'll learn to know people. That's one of your happiest discoveries. Of course you'll insist on paying your way. But you will enjoy the people you stay with as much as they enjoy you.

If your state hasn't youth hostels, then that peaceful gray farm house with the ivy covered porch by the side of the road is your haven for the long night. (Mr.) R. P. S.

* * *

A Monitor Club and a Garden Group

North Carolina

Dear Round Table:

I am very much interested in Miss E. B. W.'s courage to "come out from among them," and be separate, in solving the problem of friends and profitable use of leisure time.

I think she has admirably worked it out. Perhaps better than some of us older ones have. I know many who suffer from seeming lack of right companionship, and I, myself did for many years. Perhaps my experience will encourage E. B. W. or some one else.

A short while after I began to read the Monitor I was fired with enthusiasm to learn to read it, to study it, and enjoy it to the fullest extent. "Feeling the pulse" o. several readers of this paper, I found a response, and so we organized a year ago. One member says that her interest in the Monitor has been awakened so that she does not care to read the other newspapers that she used to enjoy. It has met a need with several others in giving right social contacts with the common interest to learn to think constructively.

A belief that if one did not play bridge, one was "out," disturbed me for several years. I was asked many times if I played. I would always answer that I liked to play but that I did not have time to play, and always with a feeling that I was missing something. It is different now. Since reading the Gardening Page of the Monitor, I decided to make flower gardening my hobby. A small group of lovers of flowers are organized, and we meet every other week in the home of one of the members. We read articles from different magazines bearing on the care, culture, arrangement, and sharing of flowers. This activity has opened up channels for sharing with each other not only the fruit of our labor, of seeds, plants, and blooms in a material way, but better acquaintance resulting in sweet relationships.

All hail to the pioneers in seeking right activities! (Mrs.) M. P. B.

Walking Trips, Mountain Climbing and Similar Pursuits Are a Form of Outdoor Sport That Can Be Carried On After Leaving School. Instead of an Emphasis on Competitive Games, Therefore, Some Schools, Looking Toward Training for Enriched Leisure, Pay Special Attention to These Non-Competitive Enjoyable "Sports." This Group Is From the Fountain Valley School for Boys

Are There Too Many College Men?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I am told that at a recent Princeton college reunion the chant "try and get a job" greeted graduates as they passed by in parade.

In my city of 20,000 people there are college graduates in engineering, journalism, education and other fields without jobs. I know some who are on relief.

I finished high school in June. My high school principal told the graduating class that too many are going to college. He said that in 1890 there were 122,000 students in college and in 1934 about 1,000,000.

I have about $500 which I inherited. I have been offered a job in my state university which will enable me to earn about $150, or one third of the minimum expenses.

My father wants me to keep this money and go into some business later. He says there are too many college men. I want to go to college. My older brother has offered to help me after my freshman year.

Do you think I should give up my plan to become a teacher and a writer—perhaps a journalist?

Your help will be appreciated. I am writing at the suggestion of my mother who feels as I do but does not want to offend Dad. Sincerely, Bill

* * *

Dear Bill:

If you have been successful in your high school work, if your teachers and your high school principal believe that you have the capacity to do high grade work in college, your decision should not be difficult.

College enrollments have been increasing, Bill. It may be that too many are going to college. One thing, however, is certain. There are not too many able, earnest, hard-working college students with definite educational, occupational and cultural objectives.

Fewer students are now preparing for teaching, journalism, engineering, architecture, music, pharmacy and other fields of work than in 1929. If this decrease continues and the economic condition of the country continues to improve, as I think it will, who can say that there will not be a shortage of well educated teachers and capable writers by the time you have completed your college course and your professional training in education or journalism four or five years hence? Who can honestly claim that you will not reap rich dividends in satisfaction from service in your chosen work 10 or 20 years from now?

Every year since 1929 I have seen the ablest university men go into good positions as teachers, chemists, accountants, government workers, etc. If you graduate from college with distinction and are outstanding in your professional school you will find opportunity to use your talent and training in service to society.

The America of 1890 without airplanes, radios, electric refrigeration, great chemical plants, great automobile factories, and a host of modern developments might get along with only 122,000 students in colleges. The America of the future with television, superpower, and a finer social consciousness will need far more than 1,000,000 as students in higher institutions of learning. There will be need for more trained intelligence as social and economic questions become more complex.

No, Bill, I do not think you should give up your plan to become a teacher and a writer because of the abnormal conditions of recent years. These very conditions should spur you on to become more capable of rendering a larger service to society.

Each year, Bill, many doubting fathers write me about their sons. Perhaps your father would like to do so. I think I can convince him that you ought to obtain more education even if you do decide to go into business. Why not invite you "Dad" to write me further?

I think you are fortunate to have the promise of part-time work by which you can earn one third of your college expenses, and to have a brother who has the vision to invest money in you after your freshman year. "Where there is no vision the people perish."

I am sending some leaflets on education, journalism, accounting, advertising and other careers that may interest you and your father, mother and brother.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,
HARRY E. STONE,
Dean of Men,
The West Virginia University

Advertisement Game

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Bobby begs for a story or small children come to call and quick thinking is needed to prevent them getting restless, one can fall back on the advertisements in any daily paper or periodical.

Let the child close his eyes, wave his right hand three times in the air, and then point to some page in a magazine or newspaper which you have placed in front of him. The advertisement nearest his finger is the one about which you must tell a short story, pretending the events happened on your street.

Then it is your turn to close your eyes and point to a picture, and the child must tell the story. This story game may go on indefinitely to the delight of the child because he is both audience and speaker, while the adult will find it a welcome aid to story-telling for little folks.

200 SHEETS (Single) 100 ENVELOPES (or 100 Double) $1.00
Printed with your school, your name and town. Choice, white, ivory, blue or gray
ADKINS PRINTING CO.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

BUSINESS
United States

Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog.
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

ART

The Evanston Academy of Fine Arts
CARL SCHEFFLER, Director
A faculty of established artists in well equipped classrooms giving unusually fine individual instruction. Classes leading to commercial and fine arts.
An Accredited School
616 Church Street
Evanston, Illinois

The Art Institute of Chicago
ALL BRANCHES OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS
NOT ORGANIZED FOR PROFIT
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES
Send for Catalog CM
MICHIGAN AVE. AT ADAMS ST.

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS

Baldwin Secretarial School
(SMALL—EXCLUSIVE)
Central Location
Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention
Limited Registration
Platt Bldg., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND, OREGON

SPEEDWRITING
Short intensive courses in Speedwriting, Typewriting, Ediphone and Business English.
Individual instruction. Enter any time.
Spring Secretarial School
755 Boylston Street, Boston
Kenmore 0268

CHANDLER-MARLBOROUGH
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CHANDLER — 51st year. 1 and 2 year courses in Secretarial Science for high school and college girls. Diversified activities. Cultural advantages. Catalog. MARLBOROUGH—One year (or less) intensive courses in Stenography, Business, Stenotypy. Individual advancement. Moderate fees. Enter any Monday. Catalog.
GRADUATE PLACEMENT SERVICE
Alan W. Furber, Sc. B., Director
Tel. Com. 2242. 245 Marlborough St., Boston

Miss Hickey's
Training School for SECRETARIES
A Unique Development in Secretarial Training and Placement
Day and Evening Classes
Secretarial - Executive - Stenographic
COURSES FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Call or write the Registrar
560 North Skinker, St. Louis, Mo.
Telephone Cabany 6878

SCHOOLS—British Isles

ROXBURY
Junior School for Boys and Girls
From 4 Years of Age
HIGH IDEALS OF EDUCATION
Boarding Facilities in the School
Elmbridge 2388 CADOGAN RD., SURBITON SURREY, ENGLAND

The Sheila Geere School of Dancing, Sutton, Eng.
Children's classes. Schools visited. Students trained as teachers. Ballroom lessons (private and classes).
For Particulars Apply
The Secretary, Grove Hall, Bridge Road, Sutton, Surrey, England

STREETE COURT
Westgate-on-Sea, Kent
Boys' Preparatory School
Small Classes. Individual attention. Grounds of 12 acres include 2 squash and 3 tennis courts, gym, playground, etc.
M. P. B. Hoare, M. A. (Eton and Oxon)

Co-Educational
ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL
Eastcote, Middlesex
Preparatory School. Modern Buildings. Individual Care. Highest Educational Facilities. Moderate Inclusive Fees.
For Prospectus Apply, The Principals.
'PHONE: PINNER 2186

H. P. GREENER
B.Sc., B.Com., M.R.S.T.
TUTOR
17 Moorefield, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 32128 and 4, West Ave., Gosforth. Tel. 51929
Preparation in all Subjects for School and University Examinations. Private and group tuition. Practical Chemistry and Physics. Also Junior Preparatory class. Assistant Tutors include M.Sc., M.Litt., D.Th.P.T., B.A.Hons. (London) M.R.S.T., B.Com., B.A.Hons. Dunelm

"NORMANHURST"
Bromsgrove, Worcestershire
A Modern School for Young Children
Principal: Mrs. Lovatt Williams, L. R. A. M.

Paxton Park
Beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds.
Within easy reach of London and Cambridge, offers Home and First Class Tuition for boys and girls up to University Standard.
Write to the Secretary, St. Neots, Hunts., Eng.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding, secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys." Harmony Ideals. Oldest in West. Note:—
TODD Fully accredited. 87th year. For boys 6 to 19. Men teachers and house mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C.&N.W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG write Roger Hill, Principal, Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

ONARGA FOR BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking!
Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. 5th to 8th Grade and High School. Athletics. Five buildings. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed.
CATALOG:—Col. J. M. Bittinger, Supt.
Box M, Onarga, Illinois

Leelanau for Boys
Junior and Senior High School on shores of Lake Michigan in the "Land of Delight." Fully accredited with sanely progressive and complete education. Boys learn to live through study, play, and work. Every boy may earn part tuition. Gymnasium, athletic field, all winter sports, horseback riding. Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

SCHOOLS

TRAIN FOR A WELL-PAID HOTEL POSITION
COME TO WASHINGTON
4 MONTHS' COURSE QUALIFIES YOU FOR POSITIONS in HOTELS, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS
Many Earn $1800 to $5000 a Year!
Good positions for trained men and women in hotel, club, restaurant and institutional field. Previous experience unnecessary. Qualify in FOUR MONTHS in famous Lewis Hotel Training Schools—only institution of its kind in the world. Learn on real hotel equipment, under expert instructors — enjoy beautiful Washington while training. National Placement Service FREE of extra charge, upon graduation. New Day Classes start September and October. Registration limited—write for FREE catalog AT ONCE.
LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS
Division RLM-5101 Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS—Canada

WAYCROFT P.N.E.U.
DAY AND BOARDING
A Home School for Girls and Small Boys
22 St. Leonards Ave., Toronto, Canada
In Beautiful Residential District
This school follows the program of the Parents' National Educational Union, England, and offers a liberal education through book, music, art, nature, handicraft. Nursery group children from 3 to 5 years under special teacher.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION
Advertised Only in The Christian Science Monitor

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, domestic science, secretarial. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 50 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports—riding. Gymnasium. 54 acres. Separate Junior School. 69th year. Catalog.
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N. Y.

SEA PINES SCHOOL
WINTER TERM IN FLORIDA
FALL AND SPRING ON CAPE COD
Prepares girls for college, developing character, love of study, ability to think constructively. General Courses. Understanding teachers. Music, art, dancing, dramatics, horseback riding, school costumes and other extras included in tuition.
Illustrated Booklet
Faith Bickford, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

Purposeful Education
The atmosphere, equipment and ideals of Marot Junior College are ALL that you could desire for your daughter. Interesting social life, outdoor sports. Riding horses at no extra charge. Ask for full details.
Mary L. Marot, President
MAROT JUNIOR COLLEGE
Thompson, Connecticut

TEACHER TRAINING
NATIONAL COLLEGE of EDUCATION
49th year
While training as teachers in nursery school, kindergarten or elementary grades young women learn child development and home management. B. P. Degree conferred (4-yrs.), also 3-year Diploma and 2-year Certificate. Complete children's school. Observation and demonstration. Athletics. Dormitory. Graduates assisted to positions. Fall term begins Sept. 13.
Edna Dean Baker, Pres., Box 521-K, Evanston, Ill.

COEDUCATIONAL
SUNNY HILLS
Progressive country resident and day school. Co-educational. 3 separate units. Infancy through High School. College Preparatory and General Course. Distinctive character development and real family life. Riding, Dancing, Dramatics and all sports.
MRS. ELLEN Q. SAWIN
Box 293 Wilmington, Del.

WINNWOOD
offers the opportunity after school opens Sept. 17 to continue in recreation hours many camp activities: swimming, boating, riding, hiking, beside the usual athletics. Coeducational, grades through high school with special home department for each group, college preparatory with business department.
WINNWOOD SCHOOL, INC.
Lake Grove, Long Island, New York

ELEKTOR ACADEMY
Gothic Drive at 169th Street
Coeducational Established 1921
Kindergarten thru High School
Encourages Individual Growth
A few reservations for Boarding Pupils
Terms Moderate
Tel. Rep. 9-4792 Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.

BERKELEY HALL
Beverly Hills - California
Accredited, Co-educational
Residence and Day
Nursery School to College. All day program on six acre campus. Sewing, Art, Music, French, Drama, Standard Speech.
FALL TERM BEGINS—September 17, 1935

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
A resident and day school in the foothills of San Diego County, for boys and girls of the first eight grades, in an environment where moral and spiritual growth are considered as important as intellectual attainments.
HA HANA SCHOOL
Via Lakeside, Calif. Tel. El Cajon 581

Golden Gate Junior College
SAN FRANCISCO
Liberal Arts, Music, Dramatics, Journalism, Commerce, Stenography, Pre-Legal, Insurance, Swimming, Basketball, Track. Enrollment limited to 250. Selected faculty. Low Tuition. Operated by The San Francisco Y. M. C. A.
Send for Descriptive Bulletin
Nagel T. Miner, Director
220 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco. Tuxedo 1414

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The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

Listed Stock Quotations

Bear Drive at Public Utilities Followed by Substantial Rally

Commodity and Money Markets

Buying Support Comes to Market After Decline

By Forrest Price

The bears and Congress did it. Stocks slumped today.

And the decline was attributed to the unfavorable legislative outlook at Washington.

The bears took advantage of this situation, and the way they dumped stocks was breath-taking.

Large blocks came out, and at times the tickers got behind transactions.

But in the late trading there was good buying support, and stocks came back sharply. Some closed at the highest for the day.

But it was an uneasy market, and a big one.

Transfers amounted to about 2,000,000 shares.

It was the public utilities that suffered the greatest damage. Owners of these shares did not know what Congress might do to them.

American Telephone toppled to the extent of nearly 5 points.

That sent a lot of other utilities scurrying downward.

Among those hardest hit were Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Consolidated Gas, Standard Gas, Engineers Public Service, United Corp. preferred, Public Service of New Jersey, Pacific Lighting and Brooklyn Union Gas.

Some of the rails were for sale at lower prices. Union Pacific was down 1 points at one time. New York Central preferred lost as much. Pere Marquette common and prior preferred, Atchison and Erie also were in the toboggan.

On the upside were Foster Wheeler preferred, Fairbanks preferred, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Douglas Aircraft, Wheeling Steel preferred and American Agricultural Chemical.

Corporate bonds generally followed the lead of stocks. U. S. Governments were soft. Italian Government 7s broke to a new low.

Among the commodities, cotton was rather heavy, pending announcement of the Government's crop loan plan. The grains did not do much. Wheat prices gained about 2 cents a bushel. Export copper prices were higher, the domestic rate unchanged. Lead was up .05 of a cent a pound to 4.10 cents at St. Louis and 4.30 cents at New York.

After the long and uninterrupted upturn in stock prices, it is no wonder that a setback occurred. The market had it coming to it.

Passage by Congress of some of the bills declared to be hostile to business and which Wall Street had hoped would not reach enactment at this session started prices downward.

The much-condemned Guffey coal bill passed by the House yesterday was considered especially inimical. Whether it will pass the test of Supreme Court consideration is another story. Traders did not even talk about this, although they did think some weeks ago that it would have no standing before the highest tribunal.

Adjournment of Congress this week is expected to have a very soothing effect on business and markets generally.

The European war situation has not yet been fully appraised as a market influence.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; utilities rally after sharp decline.

Bonds: Heavy; U. S. Governments weak.

Curb: Mixed; specialties improve.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; rates narrow.

Cotton: Lower; delay in loan enactment.

Sugar: Higher; fulfillment of Cuban quota.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; pessimistic crop news.

Corn: Firm; wheat sympathy.

Cattle: Grain fed steers 25 up.

Hogs: 10-35 lower; top $12.00.

Foreign

London—Traders were cautious, and dealings were moderate on the stock exchange today, due to unsettled foreign politics. British funds improved on continental and local investment buying while oils were firmer. Most other issues weakened due mainly to the lack of support. Gold shares were affected, which forced South African selling. The market closed dull.

Paris—Prices were steadier on the Bourse today with rentes regaining yesterday's losses and many industrials holding strong. Rio Tintos advanced 50 points, while Royal Dutch, coal and chemical shares also improved. The market closed firm.

Berlin—After slight fluctuations, trading became completely idle on the Boerse today. The closing was steady.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	35	37½	Manhatt'n	27¾	29¾
City	31½	33½	Public	37	42
Commercial	167	177	Trade Bank	12	15
Fifth Av	990	1090	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1800	1850			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	71	75	Fulton	230	300
Banca C I	150	150	Guaranty	308	318
Bk N Y & T	452	500	Irving	16	18
Bronx	7	8	Kings Co	1670	1760
Brooklyn	92	100	Law Tle & G	2	9
Cen Hanov'r	128	135	M'facturers	32½	34½
Chemical	49¼	52	New York	119	129
County	41	45	Title Guar	10	12
Empire	19½	20½	Unit States	1925	2000

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	42¼	45	Merchants	320	350
Nat Shawm't	26	28	Second Nat	105	115

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	73	76	Harris T & S	260	280
First Nat	165	170	Northern Tr	535	600

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	58½	60	Home	32½	34½
Am Alli'nce	37¼	39	North River	26½	28½
Gt American	28	30	Spgfld Fire	135	140
Hartford	78	82	U S Fire	53¾	58

Ford Motor Car Deliveries

Retail deliveries of Ford cars and trucks totaled 99,634 units in July, a decline of 3,188 from the June total. Deliveries in the first seven months were 734,655 units.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug.20	Last Aug.19
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	5400	8½	8	8½	8½
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	200	31½	31	31½	31½
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	1600	12¾	12¼	12¾	12½
13⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	800	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
8¾	6⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
20½	15¾	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	900	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
19⅜	6⅜	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	200	17⅛	16½	17⅛	19
3	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	13800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
8½	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	400	7	7⅛	7	6¾
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	500	26½	25	26½	26½
168	125	6	Allied Chem	600	160¾	160½	160¾	162½
7¾	3½	..	Allied Stores	4500	6⅝	6¼	6½	6⅝
29⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers		27¾	26¾	27½	27½
73¾	49	.5	Allied Stores pf	300	72½	70¾	72½	73¾
3⅞	2½	2†	Amal Leather	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	500	68	68	68	68½
57⅜	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	600	54½	52	54½	53½
30⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Note	800	28½	28¼	28½	28½
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	400	14½	14	14½	14½
127½	57⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	80	117½	117½	117½	..
78	71	6	Am Crys 1st pf	20	74	74	74	..
38½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	400	35½	34¾	35	35
128¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	128	128	128	128
146¼	110	4†	Am Can	900	139¼	138¼	139	139
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	160	160	160	160
25¾	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	22¼	21½	22¼	22
57½	29½	..	Am Car & F pf	600	50½	49¼	49¼	50½
17¼	8	..	Am Chain	400	16⅞	16	16½	16¼
90½	38	..	Am Chain pf	400	90½	90	90½	88
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	25¼	24¾	25	25½
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	17800	8½	7½	8½	8½
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	39¾	37	39	38
38¼	12	..	Am & ForPow6	400	35½	33	34¾	34
17	3½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	3900	15¼	14	15¼	15
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide &L	600	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	33⅜	33¼	33⅝	34½
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	100	3⅞	2⅞	3	3
9⅝	4½	..	Am International	2500	8½	7¾	8½	8½
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1000	16¼	15¾	16	16¼
9¾	4½	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8	8	8	8½
22½	13½	..	Am Metal	4400	22¼	21½	22¼	21½
24⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	1400	24	23¼	24	23¼
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	23500	8½	7⅜	8½	8⅜
41½	18½	..	Am P&L 5% pf	4100	38¼	33¾	36	34½
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	3500	44½	41¼	44½	42
18¾	10½	..	Am Raditor	11800	18	17¼	17¾	18½
25⅝	13¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	14900	24½	23¼	24½	24
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	100	87½	87½	87½	..
12⅛	4½	..	Am Seating	1300	11¼	11	11¼	11½
26⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	1800	26	25¼	26	25½
26¼	20	.2	Am Shipbuilding	40	23½	23½	23½	23½
73⅜	49	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6300	43½	42¾	43½	42½
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	600	98¼	98	98	98½
101¼	74¾	..	Am Tobacco B	1300	100¼	99¾	99¾	100⅝
19¾	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	3200	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	18½
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	20	103	102½	103	..
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	100	38	38	38	39½
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	54⅞	54	54⅞	55¾
142½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	2700	139¾	135½	137½	140
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
17⅞	9	..	Am Tzp P pf (h)	400	17⅜	16	17⅜	16½
19¼	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	22800	17¼	15⅜	17	16½
80	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	77	76¾	77	..
9¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	900	45¾	44½	44½	45¾
1¾	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
6¼	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
5⅝	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
48	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	47½	47	47½	..
19¼	8	..	Anaconda Cop	58400	19⅜	18¼	19⅜	18¼
27⅞	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	200	26	26	26	26
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅜
8¼	3¼	..	Andes Copper	400	8¼	7½	8¼	8
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	600	49½	48¼	48¾	49½
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	106	106	106	..
6¾	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4900	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
70⅝	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	600	61¾	61½	61¾	63¾
7½	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7⅛
30⅜	6½	..	Armstrong Cork	3100	29¼	28¾	29	29½
14⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼
84¼	38	..	Asso Dry Goods 2 pf	100	80	80	80	..
40½	29¾	.80	Asso Oil	100	39	39	39	..
57½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	3800	51½	50	51¼	51½
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	300	87¾	87½	87⅞	88
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	3900	25⅞	24½	25¾	25⅝
7¾	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	180	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	3300	24	23½	23¾	24⅜
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	40	40	40	..
113½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	113	113	113	113
36⅛	15	..	Auburn Auto	15800	35¼	33	34¾	33¾
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	200	8½	7	8¼	8¼
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A		42	42	42	..
4½	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	6000	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—					
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4900	3⅜	2¾	2¾	2⅜
17¼	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15800	16¼	15	15¼	15¾
22¾	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	20¾	19½	20⅜	20⅝
109½	100¾	6†	Bamberger pf	100	109	109	109	109
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	47½	47½	47½	..
6½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
61	32	..	Barker Bros pf	10	57	57	57	..
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	1100	46¼	44	46½	46½
18⅜	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	3500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝
115	107¾	7	Bayuk Cig pf	100	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
19	14½	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
92	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	90	90	90	..
13⅝	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	900	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13
19⅜	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	8100	18⅜	17⅛	18⅜	18
19⅜	15¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	34	2	Best & Co	400	47½	47½	47½	47
37¾	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	18800	38½	37½	38¼	38⅝
95	55¾	13½†	Beth Steel pf	1600	94½	92	93	94
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	50	19⅞	19¼	19½	20
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	3800	13	12½	13	13
23⅞	16⅝	.40	Bloomingdale	13	23	23	23	..
12	6⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	5800	11	11	11¾	11¾
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	46¼	46	46	45½
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	50	98	98	98	98
47¾	45	2†	Bon Ami B	100	42¼	42	42¼	42¾
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	2900	26	25½	25¾	25¾
49⅝	28¼	1.10	Borg Karner	1300	46	46	46	45½
45⅛	23½	2	Briggs Mfg	5500	42⅝	41½	42½	42
14	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	2400	13¼	13	13¼	14
36¼	30⅝	2†	Bristol Myers	100	35½	35½	35½	35¼
46⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	1400	44¼	43½	43½	44⅜
100	90	6	Brooklyn MT pf	200	99½	99	99	99⅝
71	43	.6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	24	24	24	24
8⅛	4¼	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	69	68	69	69½
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅞
91½	62¾	.2	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	13	12⅜	12¾	13
5⅞	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	40	86	86	86	..
9¾	4½	..	Budd Mfg pf	10800	5¾	5¼	5¾	5⅜
6¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	1100	43⅞	42½	43½	43¾
19⅜	8¼	..	Bullard	8900	5⅞	5½	5⅞	6⅛
9⅝	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	800	9⅝	8¾	9¼	9¾
1⅜	⅛	..	Burns Bros B (h)	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
9⅝	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	400	5¼	5	5	5¼
18¾	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	4800	18⅛	17½	18	18
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¼	2	2	2⅛
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	4900	17½	16⅜	17½	17
			—C—					
43½	30½	½	Calif Packing	400	34¼	33½	34¼	34½
1⅜	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	1300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4⅜	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5300	5	4⅜	5	4⅝
22¾	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	10	21¼	20¾	21¼	21½
16⅝	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	1900	10⅝	10½	10¼	10⅝
54	50	3	Canada South'n	10	54	54	54	54
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	13200	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	500	33½	33¼	33½	34
12⅞	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	400	11½	11	11½	12⅛
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	50	44⅝	44½	44½	44⅝
69⅝	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2400	65⅝	64	65½	65½
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1000	51¾	51½	52¼	52½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	5600	28¾	27½	28⅝	29
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
29	22¼	1½	CentralAguirre	500	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	..
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	300	58	56	58	58
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	4800	54½	53⅜	54½	53¾
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	1000	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
49¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	48	47	47	48
6⅝	3¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	6½	6½	6½	6½
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	45½	43½	43½	45½
47¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4900	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	45⅝
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1½
34¼	15⅜	..	Chi Mail Order	4800	32⅜	31½	32	32½
3	¼	..	Chi Mil&StP (h)	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil&StP pf (h)	2100	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	2½
5⅝	1¾	..	Chi&N'western (h)	2700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi&N'west pf (h)	500	7⅜	7	7⅜	7⅛
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu Tr pf	400	40	38⅞	39	40½
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2⅜
4½	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	3	3	3	3⅜
30	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	3900	29½	29	29	29½
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	400	5¼	4¾	5⅛	4⅝
24	7	..	Chile Copper	70	23	22	23	24
62¾	31	1†	Chrysler	19500	58⅝	57½	58⅜	58⅝
100	87	6½†	City Ice & F pf	140	88	87	87½	88
24½	16	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	19	18¾	19	19
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	1300	16⅝	16½	16½	16¾
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	100	24	24	24	23¼
19½	15¼	.50.	Colgate-Palm-P	3100	18½	18¼	18¾	18⅝
105½	102	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	104	104	104	104
28	9	..	Collins & Aikman	2700	26¼	25½	26¼	26½
201½	69¾	.7	Collins & A pf	50	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	1300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16½
14	3¾	..	Columbia Gas	49500	13⅜	11⅜	13	12⅜
71	31	5	Columbia G pf B	50	70½	70	70	71
91	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	1000	73	71¼	73	73
94	67	4	Columbian2Carb vtc	800	89	87	89	84½
53⅜	39½	2	Comm Credit	2600	50½	49¾	50	50¼
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	3900	69¼	68⅜	69¼	68⅞
102⅜	98⅜	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	500	100⅜	100	100⅜	100
22¾	17⅜	.60†	Comm Solvents	17500	20	19½	20	19⅞
27⅜	3¾	..	Commwlth & Sc	38500	3½	2¾	2¾	2½
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	700	60	56½	59	60
119½	112	5	Com Cred pf	500	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	60	43	42	43	42
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	40	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	500	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
10½			Consol Cigar	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	20000	31⅜	30½	31⅜	32
101½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	101	100¾	101	101
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	900	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
10½	8½	..	Consol Oil	17000	9¼	9¼	9½	9½
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	200	110	110	110	109⅞
1⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	2900	⅞	¾	¾	¾
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	70	77	77	77	77
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	6600	11¼	10¾	11¼	10¾
5½	2¼	..	Container B	6400	4¼	4	4¼	4
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	800	8½	8¼	8½	8½
18¾	13¼	.60	Cont Baking B	1400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1½
91⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1300	83⅝	83½	83¼	83½
42⅝	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	100	40	40	40	40¼
1¾	¾		Cont Motors	120	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
25	15⅛	.37½b	Cont Oil	3400	21¾	21	21⅞	21¼
60⅝	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	160	60⅜	59½	59¾	60¼
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	1100	68	67	67¾	67⅞
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	1500	5½	4¾	5	5
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	1000	37½	37½	37½	37½
16⅜	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	900	14½	14¼	14¼	14¾
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	300	32½	32¼	32¾	33¾
5⅜	3⅛	..	Crown Zeller vtc	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
26	14	..	Crucible Steel	2900	25¼	24½	25¼	25½
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	7⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
47⅛	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	41⅜	41½	41⅝	41½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	1300	19½	19¼	19⅜	19½
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	104½	104¼	104¼	104⅜
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
10¼	6¼	..	Curtiss Wright A	8800	8	7⅝	7¾	7¾
72	61	8	Cushman 8%	10	70	70	70	70
27¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	2900	26¾	26¼	26¾	26⅝
			—D—					
39¼	22¾	..	Deere & Co	1000	36⅞	36	36½	37⅜
27⅞	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	1400	27	26¾	27	27
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	3800	36¾	35½	36¾	36¾
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	4000	16¼	15½	16¼	16½
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
40⅝	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	500	38¼	37¾	38½	38½
41½	34¾	1½†	Diamond M pf	300	39¾	39½	39½	..
43¼	34¼	2†	Dome Mines	200	37	36¾	37	37
13½	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	200	8	8¼	8	8¼
			—E—					
31¼	17½	..	Douglas A	18500	31½	30	31¼	29⅝
23¾	13½	1½a	Dresser A	2600	21½	21¾	22¼	23
11½	6⅝	..	Dresser B	2600	11½	11	11½	10⅝
	½		Duluth So Sh pf	300	½		½	..
	1¼		Dunhill Inter	200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
8½	2	..	Duplan Silk pf	30	113	113	112	112
114¼	86¾	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	2400	114	110½	114	111
121	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	127	127	127	..
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
			—E—					
9	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1000	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
153	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	900	146¾	145½	146⅜	148
23⅜	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	3100	22¾	22¼	22⅝	22⅝
7⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	25½	24¾	25½	25¾
8½	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	2600	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜

Business and Industry

U. S. Loan Action on New Cotton Crop Awaited Expectantly

Commerce and Finance

Los Angeles Will Vie With Seattle For Alaska Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20—Alaska is quite a long way from southern California, but Los Angeles businessmen nevertheless are not neglecting its trade possibilities. An indication of this interest lies in the fact that they recently completed an economic survey of the territory and what Alaska can mean to them in a business way.

Promotional Work

The Alaskan study, made by Stanley T. Olafson, a member of the foreign commerce and shipping staff of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is an example of the promotional work that Los Angeles has undertaken as a means of extending markets. It followed similar studies that have been made of trade possibilities in western Canada, Central America, and adjacent domestic areas.

From these surveys, local merchants and manufacturers obtain current information regarding business conditions in promising territory as well as detailed advice regarding the best methods of securing their share of any business that may be developed. Thus trade shoes are built to help foreign trade cover wider ground.

Mr. Olafson's report, to cite the latest example, is made upon a combination last. First, it contains an economic review of Alaska and its population, together with a statement of the traditional trade preferences. Then follows a detailed study of business affairs in each city of importance, after which business opportunities and sales conditions are discussed in separate sections.

Upon this background, Mr. Olafson made an analysis of Alaskan needs and purchases, concluding it with a list of business houses in Alaska. These, presumably, are for the convenience of sales representatives.

Combine Vacation

Businessmen might do well to consider a combination vacation and sales tour of Alaska, according to one of Mr. Olafson's conclusions regarding immediate possibilities in the north. The stops made by pleasure craft are sufficient to permit business engagements during a vacation trip, he said.

He reported that Los Angeles business will find some difficulty in selling direct to Alaskan buyers because of the dominant position which Seattle occupies in their economic picture. Seattle, according to Mr. Olafson, is the warehouse for all of Alaska, and has an advantage by reason of its proximity. He suggested that southern California manufacturers could sell goods indirectly in Alaska by securing better representation at Seattle.

Prices of Radios This Fall Expected To Rise Generally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Radios this fall will cost more, according to Standard Statistics. Earnings prospects of manufacturers, therefore, are decidedly better.

Automobile radio sales are estimated to be 20 per cent to 40 per cent higher than a year ago, and with other lines also showing definite improvement, total retail sales of radio products for 1935 may approximate $300,000,000 against $235,628,000 for 1934.

The tube situation in general remains unfavorable, with the advent of the metal tube likely to intensify the weak position of most glass tube manufacturers. Some of the stronger manufacturers of glass tubes will produce metal tubes under General Electric license, and in view of the fact that approximately half the 55,192,000 tubes sold in 1934 were placed with manufacturers of sets, and that a large part of manufacturers' current demand will be for metal tubes, satisfactory sales for manufacturers of metal tubes appear probable. As a result of the introduction of metal tubes, the market for glass tubes will probably be reduced by 40 per cent to 50 per cent in the near future. However, the expense entailed in adapting manufacturing facilities to the metal tube will limit any immediate gain in net profits.

Total broadcasting receipts will probably show a 15 per cent increase over those for 1934, thus indicating further gains in net profits in this field. Television, however, will have little influence on the radio business for at least several years longer, according to the report.

Newspaper Advertising Up 4.5 Per Cent in July

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Newspaper advertising in 84 cities increased 5,488,000 lines, or 4.5 per cent, in July over July last year, Advertising Age reports.

General advertising increased 9.5 per cent, the magazine said; classified advertising climbed 11.4 per cent, financial advertising 10.2 per cent and retail advertising about 3 per cent.

Automotive advertising declined 8.8 per cent.

Steel Operations Continue to Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 20

A FURTHER slight increase in steel operations is predicted for the current week by the American Iron & Steel Institute. Operations are expected to average about 48.8 per cent of capacity for the week beginning Aug. 19. This is an increase of 0.7 points or 1¼ per cent over the previous week's operating rate of 48.1 per cent.

The rate was 42.2 per cent a month ago, and 21.3 per cent at this time a year ago. Figures are for companies having 98.7 per cent of the steel capacity of the industry.

Warehouses Bulging With Twelve-Cent Government Cotton

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Government has given the American Cotton Co-operative Association the job of performing the greatest cotton movement ever attempted, the reconcentration of 2,000,000 bales of the staple before Nov. 1.

Small interior warehouses are bulging with cotton on which the Government has lent the grower 12 cents a pound. Meanwhile, the new crop is coming along. Room must be made to store it.

The American Cotton Co-operative Association has undertaken the work of moving the loan cotton to large interior points and to the huge port warehouses.

A visit to the eight-story building which houses the association in downtown New Orleans reveals the magnitude of the operation.

From a normal force of 250 employees the pay roll has been stepped up more than 600. Three shifts of office workers are employed 24 hours a day to attend to the detailed office work involved.

Under the direction of C. W. Cooper, chief accountant, an elaborate system of bookkeeping has been worked out that enables the association to check the movement from its present locality to the new warehouse.

As each loan averages around three bales of cotton, each has to be kept separate so that the grower is charged for freight, insurance and warehousing on his cotton alone. It is estimated that around 700,000 different transactions are necessary.

In addition to the movement of the cotton the co-operatives are also reclassing the entire 2,000,000 bales. More than 50 men are working in a large building on the outskirts of the city determining the proper grade and staple of each bale.

The reconcentration is being done at an average cost of 42 cents a bale, which is charged to the owner of the cotton.

J. J. Raskob Meets Criticism of Motor Holdings to SEC

NEW YORK, Aug 20 (AP)—John J. Raskob coupled an explanation of the 16,540-share increase in his holdings in General Motors Securities with a plea today to "every leader in finance and industry" to rise to the defense of the form of government under which "every man and woman may work, earn, save and acquire property and be protected in the lawful use of that property when acquired."

A director of General Motors and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Raskob outlined his position in a letter to the Securities Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange.

Raskob asserted his statement to the SEC on additions to his securities holdings had created the impression in some quarters that as a director he was in a position to know of a contemplated increase in the General Motors dividend rate.

He said that as a stockholder in the Wilmington Automobile Company he had received 10,540 shares of General Motors stock when the organization liquidated its assets.

Raskob continued: "More than three years ago I entered into a contract, which expired this spring, under which I was obligated to and did purchase 6000 shares of General Motors common stock at $50 a share.

"Were I to sell this stock at the current market price of, say, $45 a share, it would net me a loss of $30,000, instead of a profit of $157,130, as indicated in one of the news articles.

Good Increase In Industrial Activity

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Associated Press weekly index of industrial activity lifted substantially last week. Increased production of automobiles, steel and cotton goods more than offset the contraseasonal declines in freight movement and power production.

The index, which is based on 1929-30 as 100 and adjusted for seasonal variation, rose last week to 73.1, compared with 72.9 a week ago.

Trade in Cloth Rises in Spite Of Price Uncertainty

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 20—With the entire cotton trade impatiently awaiting the announcement of the Government's policy with regard to cotton loans, the primary cotton gray goods markets continued to forge ahead last week, in spite of the uncertainty concerning raw cotton prices.

In raw material markets the future trend of raw cotton values is considered to depend upon whether the Government decides to renew its loan basis at 12 cents or fixes some lower figure, or perhaps no figure at all.

In the absence of a 12-cent loan, most traders believe cotton cannot get much above the present levels around 11 cents, and might go lower, possibly to the 10-cent level.

The American Cotton Co-operative Association, backed by government money, has already offered to lend farmers 10 cents a pound on their cotton, and some believe this is a forecast of the level at which the Department of Agriculture may fix the general cotton loan basis.

Upward Trend Expected

In case of a substantial decline in raw material values, it is extremely doubtful if present cotton goods prices could stand up against the downward pressure, but most of the trade is looking for an upward trend, and is banking on raw material values to be maintained at present or slightly higher levels.

Although the conflict of views on the tax rebate clauses has been a deterring influence on normal buying in many quarters, the season has progressed so far that buying operations in many instances could not be further delayed without seriously interfering with the normal movement of merchandising activities.

The result has been a very substantial demand for goods during the last week—large enough to more than absorb the current week's output of the looms.

In practically all sections of the market sales last week exceeded production, and in some divisions the excess was very sizable. Many estimated that the sales for the last three weeks already exceed the entire month's output of goods at the present rate of production, and so the surplus stocks of spot goods are being very considerably reduced.

Among the cotton manufacturers there is a disposition to hold down the rate of production until price can be lifted further, to a level which will allow a fair margin of profit to the average mill. Attempts were made to move prices higher all along the line, both in primary and secondary distributive channels. While this attempt was successful in most cases, it was not until after strong opposition from buyers had been overcome, and the advances in actual trading prices were seldom more than a quarter of a cent, though asking prices were often a quarter above the actual trading levels.

Print Cloth Active

Print cloth constructions were especially active during the week, the wide goods moving up an eighth to a quarter of a cent, and being contracted for in substantial quantities at the higher levels, for August and September deliveries.

Standard 39-inch 80-squares brought 8¾ cents, and this was generally quoted at the close of the week, after sales had previously been booked an eighth lower.

On the narrow print cloths there was activity in 27-inch 64x60s at 5⅛ to 5¼ cents, but sales had previously been made at 5 cents flat and later at 5⅛ cents.

There was a fairly good movement of narrow sheetings, a far greater demand for these having developed than for some weeks. Prices were firm but not quotably higher. On wide sheetings, however, there was a very heavy volume of business put through at a slightly firmer basis, especially on the four and five-yard goods.

Possible Shortage Of Free Cotton Seen

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 (AP)—A possible shortage of "free" cotton was foreseen today as a result of the action of the American Cotton Co-operative Association in authorizing a 10 cents a pound cash advance for this year's crop.

Members of the trade said the present supply of "free" cotton was decreasing and buyers were expecting to purchase from the new crop.

The loan action, it was explained, would permit farmers to hold their crop until the Government makes some definite announcement concerning its loan policy.

Russia Orders Ships From British Shipbuilding Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—The Soviet Government has placed an order for the construction of seven specially designed timber-carrying vessels with the British Furness Shipbuilding Company, according to the United States Consulate General here.

The steel required in the construction of the seven vessels will be supplied by the South Durham Steel & Iron Company, and will bring valuable employment to what is really the only section of the British steel trade not now working on an economic basis.

This Russian contract, which is the largest received since the war it is pointed out, will enable the Furness Company to operate at virtually full capacity for 12 months. According to the contract, the vessels have to be delivered within one year from the date of signing.

The order is understood to be on a cash basis and does not involve extended credit arrangements which have hitherto featured Soviet shipbuilding contracts.

AAA Confronts Same Cotton Problem as Hoover's Farm Board, With Stocks Unsold

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Yesterday was the sixth anniversary of the official entrance of the United States Government into the cotton business. On Aug. 19, 1929, the ill-fated Farm Board, which was Mr. Hoover's method of handling the farm problem, announced its first loan offering on cotton. Within a short time it was lending heavily on that commodity at 16 cents a pound. During the entire intervening period the Government has been heavily interested in the cotton business. Its interest today is the heaviest for the entire six years. As occurred in the later days of the Farm Board, the market value of the cotton in the hands of the Government is below the amount of the money it has loaned. But, unlike private lending agencies, it has no recourse against the borrowers!

These facts enhance the intense interest with which the cotton trade is today watching to see whether the Administration decides to make another loan offering on the 1925 crop similar to the loans which it made for 10 cents a pound on the 1933 crop and 12 cents a pound on the crop of 1934.

Ample Lending Power

Whether such a loan is made depends entirely on the AAA and President Roosevelt, for the law leaves such matters to official discretion, and the lending agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation, still has about $160,000,000 of lending power. The statement of Secretary Wallace, after the publication of the August 8 forecast of the 1935 crop, that ample credit would be made available to farmers if needed, was taken by the trade to indicate that the AAA did not deem a further loan advisable at present.

The Government was first put into the cotton lending business by the Agricultural Marketing Act of June, 1929, which President Hoover, in signing, characterizing as "the most important measure ever passed by Congress in aid of a single industry." This act greated the Farm Board with a revolving fund of $500,000,000 for loans on farm products, chiefly cotton and wheat. Following its August 19 offer, the Farm Board stated in the fall of 1929 that cotton was selling too low at the then price of 17 cents, and put its stabilization program to the test with a flat loan offer of 16 cents a pound to the co-operatives.

As the price dropped steadily below this level, further loans were made on a percentage basis of the market price. The price of cotton was not stabilized, however, but dropped in three years to below five cents and the Farm Board was left with the cotton. In March, 1933, Henry Morgenthau Jr., now Secretary of the Treasury and then Farm Board chairman, stated that the board's operations had lost about $350,000,000 out of its original revolving fund of $500,000,000.

After Farm Board—AAA

In the summer of 1933, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the new Democratic Administration embarked on an even more ambitious cotton price program. Realizing that for the Government to hold the bag while growers continued to plant the usual volume of cotton would simply incur further losses for the Government, the Administration paid growers $110,000,000 to plow under about 25 per cent of the growing crop. It also gave them, as incentive to the plow-under, options to buy at 6 cents the cotton left on the Government's hands from its previous operations.

Then, further pursuing the time-tried program of raising the price of cotton by holding it off the market, the Government offered to lend 10 cents a pound on 1933-grown cotton to growers who agreed to cooperate by reducing output in 1934.

Lending Plus Restriction

At the time of the offer, middling ⅞-inch cotton was selling at New Orleans at about 9¾ cents. As this price included transportation to the primary market, and as the 10 cent loan was available for some grades lower than middling, the loan looked like another sure loss for the Government at the outset. By the following spring it is estimated that about 3,800,000 bales of cotton were thus borrowed on.

By early 1934, however, cotton had risen well over 10 cents, and the bulk of the cotton in this pool was sold by its owners and the loans paid off. The Government's operation was a distinct success. The restriction program, which is estimated to have cut the crop about 3,000,000 bales, had been dovetailed successfully with the Government's lending program.

But in the late spring of 1934 an important danger began to threaten the cotton crop reduction program. Many farmers refused to co-operate, and it appeared likely that they would so substantially increase acreage to take advantage of the government-sponsored higher prices as to break down the price and the program. To meet this situation the Bankhead Cotton Control Act was passed, strictly limiting the production and applying a tax of at least 5 cents a pound at the gin to all cotton not tagged as within the law.

Bankhead Act

Cotton had risen to well over 13 cents at New Orleans and well over 12 cents at country markets in August, 1934, when a second cotton loan pool was announced, this time at 12 instead of 10 cents. Thus the loan started under better price circumstances, and with the added protection of the Bankhead Act, which was heavily favored in a straw vote of southern producers a few months later.

Cotton did not rise from the 12-cent level, however, as expected. It declined. A larger number of producers put their cotton in the pool. The price is now below 12 cents at New Orleans and substantially below 12 cents at country markets. The cotton pledged in the pool has steadily increased, now amounts to about 4,500,000 bales instead of estimated maximum of 3,800,000 in the former pool, and naturally is not moving out.

© Underwood

Part of the Cotton Crop Down Georgia Way

In addition, enforcement of the Bankhead Act is under injunction in Texas and is in grave danger of being thrown out by the Supreme Court this fall or winter. Moreover, the AAA's entire cotton program is under severe attack on the ground that it is slowly losing foreign markets to the South. Processing taxes, which, except for the current fiscal year, are to provide the funds for continuing the voluntary cotton restriction program, are falling off sharply under the pressure of injunctions. For July the collections were only $19,000,000 against $38,000,000 the previous July, and for the first 10 days of August they totaled only $8,840,000 against $38,700,000 for the corresponding period of last August.

Problems for Administration

The essential problem facing the Administration concerns the future price of cotton and requires an answer to the following problems: Will it stay above 12 cents if the Bankhead Act is declared unconstitutional and nonconformist growers are again free to take advantage of the restriction program? Can it be held at or above 12 cents by a voluntary restriction program, in the face of dwindling exports and the competition of other fabrics? Will it stay above 12 cents if the processing taxes are thrown out and taxpayers refuse to foot an annually recurring bill for cotton restriction?

The dimensions of the problem may be appreciated from the size of the present government holdings. These are around 4,500,000, or larger than the Farm Board's maximum holdings. The potential loss of the Government is less, however, since it only advanced 12 instead of 16 cents. And the prospects for commodity prices in the next two or three years seems brighter than they were between 1929 and 1931. Nevertheless the problem facing the AAA, in the current agitation for a new and additional loan pool for the 1935 crop is a serious one, quite similar to that on which the Farm Board was wrecked.

Chevrolet Makes Output Record First of August

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Retail sales of Chevrolet cars and trucks for the first 10 days of August totaled 26,359 units, a record for this period since 1929.

In the like 10 days of August last year sales aggregated 17,791 units.

Boycott in China Against Japanese Goods Is Relaxing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 20—Asia supplied the greatest ratio of the increase in Japan's exports to the world for the first half of 1935, according to figures just published here. And, significantly of the Asiatic, China's takings showed the sharpest advance from 51,570,000 yen to no less than 84,768,000 yen or well over 50 per cent increase. This may be considered a sign of Japanese military pressure in breaking down the passive resistance of the Chinese boycott.

U. S. Buys More

The total volume of foreign trade, by comparison with the first half of 1934, increased from 2,262,657,000 yen to 2,639,832,000 yen. (The yen is now valued at a little over 29 cents). Exports rose from 1,042,523,000 yen to 1,223,870,000 yen, Imports grew a little more, so that the excess of imports amounted to 192,091,000 yen, as against 178,611,000 yen last year. If the present rate of foreign trade holds up during the last half of the year, 1935 will witness a new record in Japan's exports to the outside world. The banner year up to the present time was 1925, when exports totaled 2,305,590,000 yen.

Both Manchoukuo and British India bought about 20,000,000 yen worth of additional Japanese goods. A falling off in exports to the Straits Settlements and to the Dutch East Indies (where a bitter shipping war between Dutch and Japanese companies is in progress) was offset by gains in shipments to Japan and to the Philippines. Japan registered very small gains in its exports to the European and African continents.

The United States increased its purchases of Japanese goods by 38,767,000 yen; but Japan bought more American products to the value of 86,284,000 yen, so that the trade between the two countries is more unbalanced than ever in America's favor. Japanese sales to South and Central America are up by about 70 per cent. But this is still a very minor market, Japanese exports to this part of the world amounting to a little over 3 per cent of the total Japanese sales abroad.

Trade Agreements

Japanese purchases in Canada increased from 23,642,000 yen to 33,892,000 yen; but this process will doubtless be abruptly checked by the trade war between Japan and Canada which broke out, after many preliminary rumblings and warnings, in July. Japan regarded the so-called exchange dumping levies which are imposed on Japanese goods in Canada as unfair and discriminatory, especially as Japan bought about 54,000,000 yen worth of Canadian products last year and sold to Canada goods valued at about 8,000,000 yen. After vain efforts to settle the question by negotiation the Japanese Government imposed a special 50 per cent supplementary duty on a number of Canadian products, such as wheat, timber and pulp. Canada retorted with a further 33 per cent impost on Japanese goods; and it is evident that little trade will take place between the two countries until this tariff was is ended. Canadian representatives contended that their country bought additional Japanese products indirectly, through the United States; but the Japanese negotiators refused to accept this as a satisfactory explanation.

Another cloud on the Japanese commercial horizon was the action of the Egyptian Government in denouncing its trade agreement with Japan. There has been a slump in the export of cotton tissue to India, where the market was glutted as a result of unusually heavy exports a few months ago.

Suez Canal Goes Off The Gold Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo, Aug. 20

INTEREST on its funded debt will be paid by the Suez Canal Company in depreciated Egyptian currency instead of gold, according to a report from the U. S. Acting Commercial Attache here.

This development, it is pointed out, has resulted from the cancellation by the Egyptian Government of the gold clause last May.

Pending settlement of the problem as to the validity of this move, the company will pay the Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 coupons in Egyptian currency, but a special reserve will be set up to take care of possible further payments should they become necessary.

Rail Losses Are Cut in Australian Government System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust.—Since 1925 the losses on Australia's 27,977 miles of railroad have aggregated £54,432,438, but during the financial year ended June, 1934, the annual loss was cut to £3,227,903, about two-thirds less than the loss incurred in 1931, when the depression was at its worst in Australia. Australia's railroads are almost entirely government owned.

Heavy losses on Australia's railways began to accumulate long before the depression. In 1926, earnings were only about half those of the previous year. Earnings then rose again, reaching a peak of just over £11,000,000 in 1929, but for the next two years—the worst period of the depression—they showed a steep downward trend.

The tide began to turn with the voluntary conversion to lower interest rates of £556,000,000 of internal public debt in 1931. This cut the annual railway interest bill by nearly £2,000,000. Since then net earnings have steadily increased, while the interest bill has continued to fall.

For the year ending June, 1934, the gross revenue of all government railways was £37,295,597, while working expenses were £26,916,168. After meeting interest charges, the year's operations resulted in a loss of £3,227,903, which was 10 per cent less than the loss in the previous year. The capital cost of Australian government railways was £327,093,814, equal to an average of £12,057 a mile.

Puerto Rico Ships Less Raw Sugar to the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Shipments of raw sugar from Puerto Rico to the United States from Jan. 1 to Aug. 17 totaled 562,707 short tons against 691,713 tons during the similar 1934 period, a decrease of 129,006 tons or 18.6 per cent, cables to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange advise.

Refined shipments this year amount to 101,011 tons compared with 88,910 tons last year, an increase of 12,101 tons or 13.6 per cent.

Revenues of Bus Companies Reach A Five Year Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—For the first half of 1935 operating revenues of bus companies are the highest in the last five years when compared with similar periods, according to Carl W. Stocks, editor of "Bus Transportation."

In the current issue of that publication he says: "The industry is expanding rapidly at present, particularly in city service, and, with the Federal Interstate Bus Regulatory bill becoming effective October next, it is possible to look forward to a stabilizing influence in the future.

"Many individual carriers actually show from 15 to 20 per cent increase in operating revenues for the first half of 1935," Mr. Stocks continues, "which, coupled with substantial operating economies, gives a much higher net income per bus and a consequent greater return on investment. However, revenues per bus mile seem to have hit peak, for rates of fare are decreasing and the increase in traffic volume per bus operated is insufficient to offset the increased mileage each bus is operated.

"In their effort to hold traffic," the report continues, "intercity bus carriers are giving practically the same service as a year ago with smaller fleets, but each bus in service is being run more miles. In the first half of 1934 each bus operated 31,580 miles, while in 1935 the mileage amounted to 33,396 miles, an increase of 5.74 per cent. In 1934 each passenger paid an average fare of 61.75 cents; this year it is 64.07

"The tax situation," Mr. Stocks declares, "continues to play an increasingly important part in intercity bus operation. Increased taxes are apparent on every hand and in 1935 taxes took 32.98 per cent of the total net revenue from operation.

"In cities, local operations are giving less service per mile of street traversed but are securing more use out of vehicles than last year. Passenger revenue per mile of street traversed is likewise less than a year ago, due not so much to seasonal operations, as to a lower fare per passenger. Operating costs are higher. The increase in operating ratio is offset by an increase in net operating revenue per bus owned of 2 per cent. Taxes take 8.5 per cent of total operating revenue and amount to $335 per bus owned, which is 29.8 per cent of net operating revenue of each bus.

"Generally speaking," Mr. Stocks concludes, "the motor carrier industry is going ahead and prospects are very encouraging."

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Home Building

The Home Owner Takes to His Attic With Blueprints

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

Building That Long-Needed Extra Bedroom

A Remodeling Job That Makes the Attic More Useful

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

NEARLY every family has friends and relatives who come to visit them, but comparatively few houses in the United States can boast a guest room. Many a home owner wishes for a room where he could put guests without changing the children's sleeping quarters or making the family generally uncomfortable.

With the aid of Federal Housing Administration insured loans, many people today are turning their attics into comfortable guest rooms with little trouble and small expense compared with the comfort and satisfaction to be derived therefrom.

In many moderate-priced houses the builder leaves the third floor unfinished so that it presents an appearance similar to that of the typical attic pictured above. In most homes the cubby-holes under the rafters become a catch-all for obsolete things the family has discarded. On one shelf probably will be found a clock that no longer runs, perhaps a picture that the family has grown tired of, or a lady's hat of ancient vintage.

It is a comparatively simple and inexpensive job to cover the attic joists and rafters and install one or more partitions, housing experts at FHA headquarters point out.

Families with children often feel a need for a playroom that can be preserved as the youngsters' sanctuary where they can spread out their toys and books without molestation and always know where to find them. A remodeled attic serves this purpose too. An attic guest room can be used as a children's nursery when there are no guests, or it can be combined into sleeping quarters and a playroom for the children, leaving the room they have been using in another part of the house available for guests.

A pleasant reading room may be fashioned by partitioning off a section of the attic, the FHA points out. Shelves may be built either running half way up the wall or all the way from ceiling to floor. Also growing in popularity is the plan to have a desk built as part of the wall.

One of the special features of the remodeled attic pictured on this page are the built-in shelves. Odd corners of irregularly shaped attic rooms can be utilized for built-in bookcases, for chests of drawers and "cozy corner" settees.

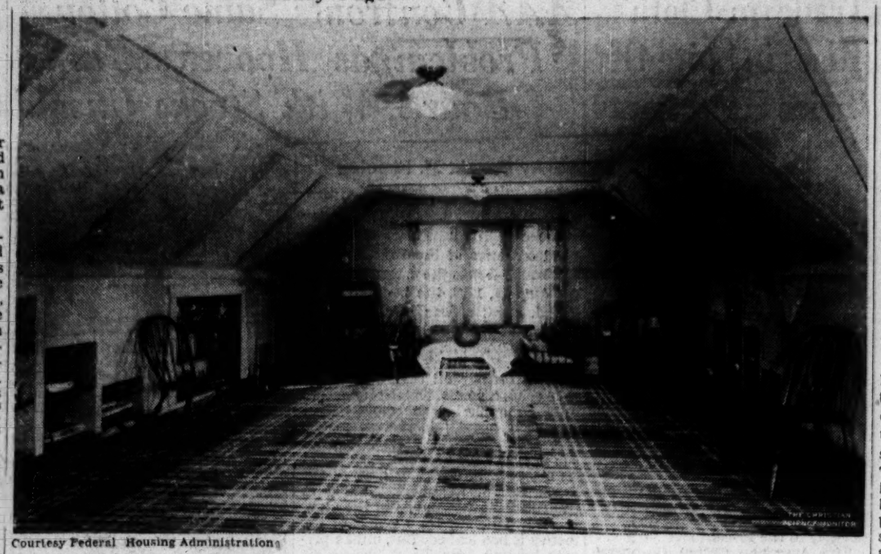
If houses do not have an attic sometimes there is an airspace under the roof which can be converted into a storage room or play room for the children by installation of a disappearing stair which folds out of the way into the ceiling.

Loans for remodeling and modernization of the attic can be obtained through private financial institutions approved and co-operating with the Federal Housing Administration, which insures such loans under the National Housing Act. Information as to the various improvements possible under this credit plan is available at any local FHA headquarters.

[This is the second of a series of short articles describing home improvements suggested by the Federal Housing Administration. The first was published July 16.]

Courtesy Federal Housing Administration

If You Have an Attic or Some Other Corner Like This You Have the Makings of a New Room



Courtesy Federal Housing Administration

An Extra Bedroom, a Playroom for All the Family, or a Room for the Children's Own Can Be Built at Small Cost, if Good Insulation Material Is Used

Red Cedar Shingles in Mellow Tones

Being Used Increasingly in England—Suits Cottage Styles

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AT PRESENT there are two distinct trends discernible in English domestic architecture, especially as regards the choice of constructional materials. On the one hand, there is a tendency to make greater use of reinforced concrete and steel, and on the other, there is an increasing realization of the practical and aesthetic advantages of a material which has been in use for countless centuries, namely, timber.

Wood has innumerable uses both for interior and exterior construction, as well as for built-in and moveable furniture, but it is not always realized that there are certain timbers which, if used for exterior work, so that it is exposed to the elements improve in some respects with the passage of time. One wood which is pre-eminent for this quality is oak.

There is a strong gallic acid in oak, which acts as a preservative and which remains in the timber, keeping it sound and mellowing its color to a warm brown (or, if the wood is exposed to sun and rain, a soft silvery gray), long after the sap itself has dried out.

Another wood with similar properties of durability and attractive appearance is western red cedar, which is being used increasingly in England for the exterior construction of houses. Red cedar is not only remarkably free from any tendency to shrink, warp or twist, having the least radial shrinkage of any known conifer, it also contains a protective aromatic oil which makes it repellant to insects and vermin and which enables it to resist the attacks of fungi with remarkable success. Extensive tests carried out by the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough, in Buckinghamshire, in which red cedar and other woods were exposed to the attacks of wood-destroying fungi, showed that the former remained completely unaffected when Baltic redwood or whitewood became completely rotted, the resistance of red cedar exceeding that even of oak heartwood.

It is therefore scarcely surprising that red cedar is being used extensively not only for every kind of garden structure and outhouse but for the exterior of the home itself—in the form of weatherboarding and roofing shingles. Even from the aesthetic viewpoint the merits of cedar shingles would be hard to surpass, for if left to weather naturally, they acquire a soft tone of silvery gray, and there is no other roofing material so readily capable of absorbing color stain. Any conceivable color harmony is possible, and the shingles can be laid in delicate variegated effects. They can also be laid in single or double course, or every fourth or fifth course doubled, or the courses can be staggered or broken, a picturesque example of the latter being seen in the illustration of an old-world cottage.

From the practical viewpoint, it may be noted that as only one third of the shingle is exposed to the weather, the roof has a three-ply covering throughout. The result is an absolutely watertight roof, with admirable insulating properties against extremes of heat and cold. The tiles are fixed in position with either copper or zinc-coated nails and will withstand the severest gale. Moreover, they are economical in cost and the roof may be relied on to remain in good condition for about 60 years.

Red cedar is also an excellent timber for interior woodwork and panelling. If left untreated, it matures to a warm golden brown when not exposed to the weather and the soft silver-gray color which it acquires out of doors has been compared not inaptly to the mellow hues which one associates with old thatch. Red cedar is, in fact, peculiarly suitable as a roofing material when the house occupies a rural site.

BASEDEN BUTT

Cedar Shingles Laid in Broken Courses Are a Feature of This Half-Timbered English Cottage

Alice in a Garden Wonderland

Where the Flowers of High Summer Keep Open House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE garden is expecting visitors, and all its people are preparing for their coming. Zinnias, daisies, coreopsis, cornflowers, hollyhocks, scabiosa, are flaming out into full bloom to entertain and feast royal Mrs. Bee and Mrs. Spider, and Mrs. Butterfly, and Little Alices in the Garden Wonderland. Honeysuckle has painted the threshold, opened wide the flower portals, spreading the entrance wide. The bee, her guest, is to enter. The distinguished visitor alights on the swaying doorstep, and goes within, like any mandarin under a tiny canopy of pale yellow and white. She descends into the storehouse of nectar at the end of the painted vestibule, alone, every silent servitor of the floral palace withdrawn, and sips the flower's drop of sweet syrup, not for herself alone, but for the hive.

Think if one could be some Alice of the bee's Wonderland, and visit the honeysuckle's scented hall, and dip a golden spoon into the pool at the bottom of the secret stair! The sunlight would glow in the arrases over our heads that curve upward like small bannerets. We should visit the wee chamber, with its threshold and steep descent. We might look up into the dome built of the overlapping parasols of pale yellow, and we might ask, perhaps, "Who lives here?" But this is all for visitors; bees, and humming birds, and little Alices of wondering fancies.

Magic Carpet

Little Alice from Wonderland may also sit on the magic carpet of a Shasta daisy, or a zinnia, and sway to and fro in the currents of the wind-stream. There is no enchanting doorstep here to light upon, and Alice must be careful, if she hops from one disk to another, not to bump into a bumble bee launched on a flight which must not be interrupted, or upset a honey-bee already careening along with a heavy load on her thighs. A humming bird's fanning wings might blow her bonnet away. But there is no mystery about these open-face flowers: the bees' discriminating eyes find them easily. What an expanse of color within the horizon of the flower's edge; red, yellow, orange, orchid, right under her eye, under her feet, under her thrusting tongue. Petals are laid and overlaid to the fringed or scalloped circle's edge, and fastened to the central eye where the stamens and pistils stand up like trees on a plain, and among them, like springs in an oasis, the little pools of nectar the bees would sip.

Having flowers on stems, we may also have flowers on wings—the butterflies will soon be fluttering above the blooms, and alighting on yellow and rosy disks alike. See a pair of dull-gold fellows bordered with black, steering uncertainly over airy seas, fluttering and veering onto a purple Buddleia plume. They cling and sip, let go, and flutter off again, curiously inattentive to little Alices or anyone else. But a gold and black butterfly on a purple Buddleia is almost reward enough for toil in the garden. Coming and going, like petals wind-blown, they visit the stay-at-home hostesses, the flowers.

Home-Keeping Spiders

Spiders have somewhat more of the home-keeping heart, besides being intensely interested in their lace-weaving. Alice will see their lace-washings hung out early to catch the morning dews. There could be no real garden without marvelous webs of lace hanging in appropriate places. Spiders' laces are made to hold jewels of dew, mountings of light: they are veils to hide the too flaunting beauty of some rose or scarfs to lighten the beauty of some too somber bush or shrub. There must be gossamers in the garden. The little weavers are green, or light yellow, or black with red bodies, and how their long threads hasten their escapes from perilous places! Yes, we must have gardens for spiders to work long, long hours, and Alice will do well to sit down and watch the lace-makers as they fasten threads, and work out again the ancient patterns of their race. If butterflies bring animation, spiders bring peace, to the garden.

And while Alice is learning to love butterflies in the air, and spiders in the bushes, she may also look down, and see the busy little fellows who run back and forth on endless treks. Why should not the ants have a word of praise? Who works harder than they? Who plan greater projects than the lively company of ants? They live in communities, like the bees; the spiders at most, in families, the butterflies occasionally flutter in pairs, but who is to question a butterfly? It is no economist. But ants are amusing, purposeful people.

The birds belong to a domain vaster than the flower beds—the trees and the air. But all the little Alices belong here in the garden. Most flowers reach up to their little hands, and it is not far from a flower's eye to a child's eye. When you want the beauty and joy of your garden reflected in admiration and praise, invite the children to come in.

M. T. C.

Do You Know the Jade Tree?

Crassula Arborescens Is a Hardy House Plant—and It Blooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the loveliest winter-flowering plants is the jade tree or crassula, yet most persons grow them not for flowers, but because of their shining green leaves or grotesquely gnarled branches. Once, however, one has seen the plant covered with tiny bouquets of starlike white blossoms, one becomes a crassula enthusiast, willing to take enough pains to grow one's tiny sprig to such a marvel of bloom.

It is easy to accomplish if one is willing to make for it a five-year plan. Some especially well-grown plants will blossom in four years, but the average house-raised crassula takes five years to reach maturity. And during those five years it needs care a trifle different from that meted out to many jade trees.

Most often they are kept too dry, for the impression is rather current that to water a jade tree will make it lose its leaves. Actually one should give it the water and care that one gives to a favorite begonia.

L. H. Bailey in his monumental work, "Encyclopedia of Horticulture," writing of these plants, says: "While making their growth they may be treated like other plants in the way of watering, placing them in the lightest and airiest part of the house. During the resting period, they require a dry atmosphere."

Most of our present-day heating systems give "the dry atmosphere" so one need not worry on that score, but one should give due heed to the "lightest and airiest" place. In the summer they will flourish like the green bay tree, if their pots are sunk to the rim in the garden with a bit of protecting ashes underneath to keep out unwanted worms. A place where they have partial shade and no drip from the bushes is ideal. In the fall when the plants are lifted to be brought back into the house, you will scarcely recognize them, they have grown so well.

Equally important with light and air and water is the soil in which one's crassula is planted for a factor in its growth is good drainage. If one has flowers in mind, one should mix its soil. To one part of fertile garden soil, add an equal part of peat moss and a half part of sand. Then mix in a bit of broken bricks, a little charcoal, and if possible some well-rotted cow manure.

Do not be discouraged if you follow all of these precautions, and yet the leaves of your jade tree begin to fall, for it is a common yearly habit of one type of crassula grown in the house to lose a goodly number of its leaves during its resting period. When it is ready again for active growth, like the soldiers of Croessius, two leaves will develop where one had grown before.

Under the botanical name of Crassula arborescens, there are actually two varieties sold. In babyhood they look as much alike as the proverbial two peas, but there is such a real difference between them that horticulturists list one as the true C. arborescens and its sister as C. lactea. The latter is actually sold more often for it thrives extremely well in the window garden. As it matures it is gnarled and tortuous with clusters of leaves at the end of each stem, a shape produced by its habit of dropping its leaves, whereas the Crassula arborescens is always an upright bushy type, for it tends to loose comparatively few leaves at one time. Both plants in maturity blossom freely.

The Jade Tree in Blossom Is a Precious Experience. This Is Crassula Arborescens

If one looks at a completely matured leaf of a crassula, one can usually identify the variety. If it tapers to a point, a point which becomes more pronounced as the tree grows older, one is harboring C. lactea. If the leaf is roundish and blunt at the tip, one is growing the true C. arborescens. The only flaw in this seeming simple identification is that the immature leaves in both species taper to a point.

In the past few years the crassula has come to occupy the place in our affections that the rubber tree did to our grandmothers, for it is so adaptable. Though it prefers good drainage, it will grow for many months in a dish garden. Though it grows faster and better if watered regularly, it will survive our forgetfulness, even growing on a radiator cover. It is easy to propagate. A side branch stuck in sand and kept moist will root and some day flower. Even a leaf planted in the pot will develop roots and a tiny plant.

For those who like "something green" the crassula is an easy answer. Its tortuous, bending branches against rough plastered walls make an unforgettable picture. If one will give it definite care, it proves a flowering plant, too little recognized, but altogether lovely.

A. L. K.

Planting Future Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW is the time for gardeners to consider capturing a bit of garden loveliness for the inexpensive Christmas gift that is treasured by the recipient because of the thought behind it. The last days of August usually reveal little bare spots here and there in the garden where an annual has finished blooming or a perennial has met with disaster. Lightly stir up this soil, sifting through the fingers to remove any lumps, water thoroughly and let the earth settle for 24 hours. Then plant some balsam seed, preferably of a deep rose color. Follow the same procedure in cultivation which you have found successful in spring sowing of seeds.

When the seedlings show the customary two real leaves, transfer to small pots, using a soil mixture approximating the proportion of two-thirds garden loam, one-third peat moss and one teaspoonful of bone meal to each pot. Plunge the pots here and there in the ground where space allows. The seedlings will continue to grow, although care must be taken to protect them from plant pests.

Top the plants when they reach a height of three inches. This will cause them to grow into sturdy little bush plants. As the cool weather approaches, lift the pots, wash off the earth and set them on top of the ground for a week or ten days. If you have better success growing house plants in the newer style glazed pots, this is the time to make the transfer, choosing if possible a day when the sky is overcast and the atmosphere is moist. If glazed pots are used, water the plants less frequently, as all the moisture is retained within the pot instead of disseminating itself through the porus walls of the ordinary clay pot.

Orient the small plants to the house by setting them indoors when the nights become cool and transferring them to the outdoors for a few hours each day. This method, by the way, is one which may advantageously be applied to all house plants which have been set outside for the summer. House plants do not thrive on too abrupt transitions in the fall from the open air to the house.

In order to facilitate the handling of the small pots of balsam plants, place them in a wooden tray or a seed flat. The first of November, begin to feed the plants lightly with any tested food with which you are familiar, and by Christmas time the plants should be flowering nicely and all ready to distribute to admiring friends.

Inasmuch as the plants have not been forced but allowed to develop normally, they will continue to bloom all winter, if at times they are given a judicious topping. It is not unusual for three or four plants in a sunny window to be in continuous bloom from December to March. Marigolds and petunias may also be grown for winter blooming if the grower will calculate the time required to germinate the seed. Petunias germinate slowly and must be handled accordingly.

G. M. S.

Door Mirrors

If a room doesn't have sufficient mirror space, or if the dressing-table mirror isn't long enough to see how the skirt hangs at the same time you look at the feather in your hat, mirrors may be hung on the back of a door without taking up valuable wall space. Closet doors or the door leading to the bath are excellent places to hang a full-length mirror.

QUALITY BULBS

Our 1935 Fall Catalog of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Chionodoxa and many other Miscellaneous Bulbs is now ready and may be had free on application direct to us. All orders are delivered Carriage and Duty Free to destination. No charges for Packing.

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HEILOO (HOLLAND)

Hobbies and Hints

A Nova Scotian Garden With Opinions of Its Own

Nova Scotia

Dear Editor:

I have been an appreciative reader of the Garden page for many years. I have studied the articles, the beautiful designs, and photographs you have published with admiration, and also with amazement. Our garden is not at all the kind that one can plan out. We have had to go to its way. We have not been able to make it go ours.

Nine years ago, when we took this place, the garden was little more than a hayfield. We cleared it, and cut the flower beds where we thought they would look nice. We soon found that that would not do. There is a large brick church building next door to us, which casts a heavy shadow. The only possible place for the beds was where the shadow was least. Of course, it gives a rather lopsided effect, but it was the only alternative to knocking the church down!

At that time I did not really intend having a rock garden. But—there happened to be two stone posts at the entrance to our driveway. They were just far enough apart to permit a motorcar to pass, and no more. First I ran the car into one post, and then my father ran it into the other. My mother decided that that was no place for posts, so they were taken up and dumped at the bottom of the garden beneath a lilac tree that was literally on its last legs.

A friend in Scotland sent some rock plants from her garden. It was a friendly gesture, and I liked the feeling of having a bit of my friend's garden in mine, but she included some ajuga and hawkweed which proved themselves far more rampant in growth than was desirable. The lilac tree was cut down, leaving two stumps sticking up behind the stone boulders. On one was placed an English sundial—which, according to those who know, does not tell the time correctly by the Canadian sun—the other carried a witch ball.

Last autumn the lilac stumps had rotted to the point of being unsightly, so they were uprooted. A little earth mountain was built in its place and new plants procured with the properly unpronouncable names, and planted with the hope that they would keep themselves to themselves, and not emulate the example of the ajuga and hawkweed. This spring my brother came to visit us. In his own garden he had built a swimming pool, and done a lot of cement and stucco work to form terraces, and sun traps. With that experience behind him, it was child's play for him to tear up my rock garden, penetrating even to the depths of the stone boulders. They were lifted and arranged in a V formation, the blunt ends touching the fence, and the pointed ends nosing each other like friendly dogs.

Behind that he built a cement and stone wall about four feet high, and sloped it to meet the edge of the boulders with soil and compost. Some of this was procured from the nursery man, but if my brother met anyone with a wheelbarrow full of lawn clippings, on his way to the town dumping ground he did not hesitate to deflect him, and point to my rock garden as a good alternative.

Everyday excursions were made to the shores in search of large stones with attractive markings to serve as finishing touches. An English rock garden expert says that stones in a rock garden should look like "contented cats." In the final arrangement, that idea became our guide. The plants of last autumn have disappeared, but another order has gone off, based on an article stressing the necessity of having only well-behaved plants in the rock garden. In the meantime a local friend has given me some "hens and chickens" and some lamb's tongues. The latter is growing such lovely thick soft gray leaves, it almost looks as though it was doing its part in providing fur coats for the "contented cats!"

Near the rock garden was a tin bird bath and spray, which, though it satisfied the birds, did not please my brother. It also was treated with cement, and given a square column built up from a concrete base, in which prints of the small son's hands, and my puppy's paws were made.

The work is finished, and my brother has gone back to England. I look at the garden, and say to myself: "What next?"

(Miss) C. O. H.

[We all enjoy hearing from Nova Scotia and hope some day also to hear "What next."—Editor.]

Martha Washington Geraniums

Dear Friend:

After asking a question concerning the number of Martha Washington geranium varieties I have found the enclosed answer from the garden section of the Los Angeles Times.

I thought you would be interested, as was I:

Q. How many colors or combinations of color, reasonably distinct, are there in Lady Washington geraniums and does their culture differ from that of common geraniums? J. J. R., Los Angeles.

A. The flowers run from pure white down to a deep shade of nearly every floral color except yellow and the pronounced reds of the common geraniums, with a great many combinations. One garden in Los Angeles had, some years ago, sixty named varieties and no two closely resembled each other. They will not endure hot summer sun as well as geraniums.

(Mrs.) F. L. M.

Pet Housing

While renovating the garage and back porch, and cleaning and landscaping the yard, the thoughtful housewife has an opportunity of providing healthy outdoor quarters for pets. A storm-proof, sanitary kennel for the dog; a snug, clean enclosure for the cat; cozy quarters and pens for the children's rabbits, squirrels, guinea pigs, and chickens; and attractive bird houses well placed for use of beautiful song birds are not only necessary to protect the health of pets, but they add to the joy of living and will give a touch of country life to the city place.

Built-In Beds

Built-in beds take care of extra guests and do not take up valuable space at times when they are not needed. Attic rooms with sloping walls that make it difficult to use an ordinary bedstead will look well with built-in bunks, and guest rooms may be created from top-floor space which has formerly been wasted.

It is important to select *correct* clothes for children to wear to school . . . clothes that give the child a sense of confidence and assurance . . . clothes that are in keeping with the child's school environment.

Many of the clothing, department and specialty stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to help you solve children's outfitting problems. Consult the advertisements for up-to-date information.

Favored Teams Coast Through Tennis Doubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug 20—Nineteen doubles matches, yesterday, kept heads wagging like an erratic clock pendulum on the opening day of the 54th United States doubles tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club here. Fifteen matches and one default completed the first round of the men's doubles and four were played in the women's with the veterans, father-and-son, and mixed doubles yet to get underway.

No upsets occurred in the men's play although some were prolonged as the seeded teams in many instances were inclined to coast and save themselves. Helen Hull Jacobs, American woman champion, was unable to appear for play, yesterday, but is expected to team with her doubles partner, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, today, in defense of the title they won last year. None of the British girls played in yesterday's matches.

Favored Win Easily

Efforts to present the most likely matches to grandstand patrons, yesterday, proved a failure. The enclosure affairs ran strictly according to rating with the favored romping through easily. Outside courts enjoyed much more action, but beginning today the problems in the way of opposition for the seeded increase and romping or coasting is about over.

In contrast to many of the seeded pairs, the veteran Davis Cup combination of Johnny Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison wasted no time on the New England team of Thomas H. Jansen Jr. and George Holmes Perkins, sweeping the latter players off the court by a score of 6—0, 6—0, 6—1. In the grandstand, curious eyes viewed the No. 1 seeded combination from overseas, Enrique G Maier of Spain and Roderic Menzel of Czechoslovakia dispose of the United States college champions, Wilbur E. Hess of Fort Worth, Texas, and Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

J. Donald Budge of Oakland and C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, did not exert themselves against Leonard S. Patterson, Los Angeles, and Gerald S. Phipps, Denver, Colo., and dropped one set, winning 6—3, 6—2, 6—8, 6—0. Frankie Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., and Francis X. Shields, New York, also dropped a set in beating Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., and R. L. Little, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 6—2, 9—7, 3—6, 6—1.

Women's Play

The women's play went according to form, being even more devoid of near upsets than the men's. The absence of Miss Jacobs and the English girl, Nancy M. Lyle, delayed progress. The second seeded team of Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Carolin A. Babcock, Los Angeles, tarried not too long in completing their affair with Esther Edwards, Hartford, Conn., and Margaret Anderson, Richmond, Va., winning in straight sets without the loss of a game. The summary:

United States Lawn Tennis Men's Doubles Championship—First Round

Donald Budge, Oakland, and Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Leonard S. Patterson, Los Angeles, and Gerard S. Phipps, Denver, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0.

S. Ellsworth Davenport, Forest Hills, and Robert Kelleher, New York, defeated Alfred Jarvis and William Winslow Jr., New Jersey, 6—8, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Samuel Lee and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated John R. Gow and H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

Malcolm D. Horn, England, and James H Van Alen, Newport, defeated Wesley Barnett and Charles Mattmann, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

Frank Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., and Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Burtz Boulware, Jacksonvile, and R. L. Little, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 6—2, 9—7, 3—6, 6—1.

A. C Ingraham and Le Roy Weis, Cleveland, defeated Edward and Herbert Fuller, Salem, 6—2, 6—1, 9—7

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, and J. Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated Paul Guibord and Ralph C. Seeley, Dartmouth, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Enrique G. Maier, Spain, and Roderich Menzel, Prague, defeated Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, and Hal Surface, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, and John Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated T. E. Jansen Jr. and G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, and E. W. Fiebleman, New York, defeated E. Ramey Donovan, New York, and James G. Thackara, Connecticut, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated Ramsey Potts Jr., Memphis, and Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, 6—2, 6—3, 10—12, 6—2.

J. Brooks Fenno Jr. and Henry R. Guild, Longwood, defeated Guy Cheng, China, and William Reese, Atlanta, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, and Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Jess Milliman, Los Angeles, and Watson Washburn, New York, 6—1, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Lieut. William E. Howard, Philadelphia, and Lieut. R. Morgan Watt Jr., New York, won from Stewart Cornell and Scott Rexinger, Minneapolis, by default.

Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, New York, defeated E. Lawrence Nelson and Robert Underwood, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Jacques Brugnon and A. Martin Legeay, Paris, won from Amos Eno and Norcross Tilney, South Orange, N. J., by default.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Elizabeth and Louise Blackman, Detroit, defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, and Mrs. T. H. Godfry, Brookline, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Gracyn W. Wheeler, Santa Monica, and Katharine Winthrop, Boston, beat Mrs. Karl Pickhardt, Brookline, and Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 10—8, 6—3

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford Conn., and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, beat Esther Edwards, Hartford, and Margaret Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. John Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Jane Sharp, Pasadena, beat Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Josephine Gray, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—4.

Seeded Players Advance in U.S. 'Public' Tennis

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 (AP)—Seventeen champion players—including all the seeded stars—remained in the running today for the thirteenth annual United States public parks tennis title.

The uneven number was due to the interruption by darkness, of a first-round match yesterday between Milton Bielfield of Detroit and Roswell Lee of Miami, Fla.

But Lee was leading 10—8, 6—2, 4—6, 3—2 when the match was halted last night and seemd assured of the right to meet Barnard Welsh, slim, fluent-stroking defending champion from Washington, later today if he succeeded in taking the fifth set from Bielfield.

The most interesting match of the day was promised between Arnold Simons, Louisville (Ky.) star who has twice won the public parks title and William Hughes, the Tennessee State champion from Memphis.

Hughes defeated Simons the last time the two met, in the quarter-finals of the national clay courts championships in Memphis in 1930, but Simons is a much more polished player now.

Welsh, Simons and Hughes romped to straight-set victories in opening engagements yesterday. Welsh defeated Richard Uible, Norwood (Ohio) star, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1; Simons routed Brent Baxter, Cleveland, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0, and Hughes swamped Felix McGivney, Galveston, Texas, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

Other seeded players won their first-round matches just as easily. The only contest in which an upset loomed was one in which Dave Gillam, Pasadena, Calif., champion, who is seeded sixth in the tournament, dropped two sets to John Thorn of New Orleans before sweeping through the next three sets, 4—6, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

The defending women's singles champion, Mrs. Ruth Prosser of St. Louis, Mo., who drew a first round bye, was called upon to play Mrs. Sadie Marlowe of Lakeland, Fla., in the second round today.

Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, N. Y., was paired against Mrs. A. Russell of Cleveland, while Elisabeth Deike, Pasadena, Calif., was to meet Mrs. W. Gall of Lakewood, Ohio.

Miss Robertson Keeps Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONES BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 19—Susan Robertson won her fourth consecutive United States long-distance swimming championship when she sped down the state boat channel to win from 26 opponents. In winning the four-mile event in three minutes faster than her 1934 mark, Miss Robertson added the 20th distance title to the honor roll of the Women's Swimming Association of New York. Yesterday, she finished about 40 yards ahead of her nearest rival, Dorothea Dickinson, in 55m. 53.6s. The W. S. A. of New York retained its national team title when its two nominated teams finished in the first six places.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	72	50	.590
Indianapolis	67	53	.558
Columbus	65	55	.542
Kansas City	66	56	.541
Milwaukee	64	58	.525
St. Paul	58	57	.504
Toledo	48	69	.410
Louisville	40	82	.328

Results Aug. 19

Indianapolis 1, St. Paul 0.
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 0.
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 2.
Milwaukee 4, Columbus 2.
One game postponed.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	73	51	.589
New Orleans	74	52	.587
Nashville	66	57	.537
Memphis	67	59	.532
Chattanooga	61	60	.504
Little Rock	57	64	.471
Birmingham	50	76	.397
Knoxville	47	76	.382

Results Aug. 19

Birmingham 4, Nashville 2.
Nashville 3, Birmingham 2.
Only games scheduled.

Britannia Being Laid Up

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The King's famous racing yacht, Britannia, is being laid up for the winter and may never race again. The old cutter is 42 years old now and entirely outclassed by the modern yachts against which she has been competing. Racing against such rivals as T. O. M Sopwith's Endeavour and the Boston sloop Yankee, the King's boat failed to win even once during the season just concluded.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 20, 1910

"WILD BILL" DONOVAN of Detroit blanked the Boston Red Sox, 9 to 0, on four hits. Delehanty and Cobb each crossed the plate three times, the former getting a double and homer. A four-run rally in the eleventh inning gave Cleveland a 9-to-5 triumph over Washington in another American League encounter.

Selkirk Stars As Yanks Best Detroit, 7 to 5

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New York Yankees gained one full game on the leading Detroit Tigers in the American League pennant race yesterday, thanks to George Selkirk, their right fielder. Selkirk, who this season has faced the task of filling Babe Ruth's shoes in the Yankee outfield, smashed out five straight hits at Navin Field and accounted for all of his team's runs in a 7-to-5 victory. At the end of the day the Yanks were seven games behind the Tigers instead of eight.

Wearing a big numeral "3" on his back, the same number that Ruth carried for the Yankee banner, Selkirk held anything but an enviable position with the New York club when the season began. On all sides he was viewed more critically than the average baseball player trying to make the grade as a regular. But Selkirk did not let this responsibility bog him down. Instead, he worked harder and eventually became a better batter and outfielder.

Started in 1927

When Joe McCarthy, manager of the Yankees, assigned Selkirk to the right field post at the start of the campaign, George was not exactly what you would call a rookie. He has been in circulation in organized baseball since 1927, breaking in with Cambridge, Md., that season. From 1928 through 1931 he was with Jersey City, an International League outfit, and was purchased by the Yanks the latter year. George went out on option to Newark, Toronto and Columbus in 1932, to Newark and Rochester in 1933, and to Newark again in 1934, until called in late in the season.

Certainly Selkirk will never take the place of Ruth when it comes to hitting home runs, George's job is to bolster the club's defense and hit somewhere above .300. That is just what the young man is doing. When the unofficial batting averages were released a few days ago, his average was .310. It must be higher after that performance yesterday.

An overflow crowd of 32,000 fans packed Navin Field yesterday to watch the Tigers and Yanks play the third game of their present series. The home club had taken the first two engagements and would probably have made it three straight if it hadn't been for Selkirk.

Vic Sorrell started pitching for the champions. The last time he had pitched was July 23 when he beat the New Yorkers at Yankee Stadium. But yesterday was a different story, for Mr. Sorrell was under the showers as early as the third inning and the Yanks held a four-run lead when he left. Four hits, including doubles by Gehrig and Selkirk, accounted for three big runs in the first. The Tigers almost tied the score in the fourth and again in the fifth, off Johnny Broaca, so McCarthy sent in Walter Brown to finish up.

Brown Fans Greenberg

Brown was in difficulty in the ninth when the champs loaded the bases with only one out, but he managed to wiggle out with only one run scoring. Charlie Gehringer's long fly drove it in. Brown ended proceedings by fanning Hank Greenberg.

Rolfe and Broaca were the only Yankees to go hitless. Selkirk, of course, led the attack with two doubles and three singles. Gehrig had two ground-rule doubles and Bill Dickey three singles. Selkirk, incidentally, drove in four runs and scored three times himself, quite an afternoon's work for one man.

In the National League, the New York Giants defeated Cincinnati, 4 to 3, in 10 innings, and thereby gaining half a game on the idle St Louis Cardinals in the pennant race. The Giants now lead the league by three full games. The Cards were up in Lewiston, Maine, winning an exhibition game from the Boston Braves.

Despite the hitting of Babe Herman, who had a home run and three singles, the Giants overcame the Reds by pushing across a run in the last of the tenth. Dick Bartell won the game by beating out an infield hit with the bases full, allowing Mel Ott to score from third base. Euel Moore, formerly of the Phillies, was credited with the victory after he relieved Clydell Castleman at the end of the sixth. Although Don Brennan threw the ball that Bartell hit in the tenth, Tony Freitas is charged with the defeat because he put Mel Ott on base.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	36	26	.581
Missions	37	27	.578
Portland	36	27	.571
Los Angeles	32	30	.516
Seattle	32	30	.516
Oakland	32	32	.500
Sacramento	25	39	.391
Hollywood	23	42	.354

Results Aug. 19

No games scheduled.

Velsheda Wins

TORQUAY, Eng., Aug. 19 (AP)—The American yacht Yankee finished third today in the opening race of the Babbacombe regatta. The race was stopped at the end of the second round because of the light wind. Velsheda won in 3h. 42s. Endeavour was second in 3h. 2m. and Yankee's time was 3h. 3m. 3s. The other finishers were Shamrock in 3h. 9m. 52s. and Astra in 3h. 13m. 31s. Candida did not finish.

Scores Deuce on Par 5 Hole

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 19 (AP)—Lawson Little, world's amateur golf champion, has added another spectacular hole to his string. Tuning up at the tricky Broadmoor course, he holed out his second shot on the par 5 hole for a double eagle. A tremendous drive permitted him to use an iron on his second. Little had a 69 for the round, one under par.

Bridgeport Advances

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19 (AP)—By virtue of a 13-1 defeat handed Syracuse, N. Y., team, Bridgeport, Conn., today was the new champion of region 11 in the American Legion junior baseball tournament. The Bridgeport team won handily yesterday in the regional finals as Johnny Funker, 14-year-old pitching sensation, struck out 15 Syracuse batters and allowed only four hits.

Keio Defeats Yale Nine

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Yale University's baseball team lost to Keio University today, 10 to 0.

	R	H	E
Keio	10	13	0
Yale	0	6	14

Dio, Kusumoto and Sakurai; Rankin, Dillingham and Klein.

Coggeshall Retains Title

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 20 (AP)—Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines veteran, recently defeated John Fletcher, University of Iowa, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, to retain the state singles tennis championship.

Has Perfect Day

By a Staff Photographer

George Selkirk

New York Yankee Outfielder, Who Accounted for All of His Team's Runs in a 7-to-5 Victory Over the Detroit Tigers

United States Team Scores Over Italy In Chess Tourney

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 20 (AP)—The United States chess team recovered somewhat yesterday from its slump of Sunday in the international chess tournament and defeated Italy by 2½ points with one adjourned. Fine and Dake won their games for the United States, Kupchik drew and Horowitz failed to finish.

The Argentine team won 1½ points out of 3 against Austria's combination. Pleci was again a winner and Bolgochan drew. Grau lost at the top board and Maderna adjourned. The South Americans are now fifth in the standing.

Hungary and Sweden played a tie match, 2-all. Dr. A. Alekhine of France drew with Winter of Great Britain. The fifth round summary between Argentina and Austria was as follows:

First board, Grau 0, Gruenfeld 1; second board, Bolbochan ½, Spielmann ½; third board, Pleci 1, Eliskases 0; fourth board, Maderna and Mueller, adjourned.

The standing: Sweden 13, Austria 12½, Hungary 11, Estonia, Argentina and United States 10½, Poland 10, France and Great Britain 10, Yugoslavia and Latvia 8½, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and Palestine 8, Finland 7½, Roumania 6½, Italy 5½, Denmark 5, Switzerland 3, Ireland 2½.

Poland's Weight Tosser Breaks World Record

POZNAN, Poland, Aug. 20 (AP)—Zygmunt Heljasz, Poland's star weight tosser and Olympic veteran, surpassed the world record for the 16-pound shotput, with both hands, in an officially sanctioned track and field meet yesterday.

Heljasz achieved an aggregate distance of 28.75 meters, or 94 feet 3¾ inches, to beat the listed world mark of the American, Jack Torrance, by little more than two inches. Torrance set the record at 28.68 meters, or 94 feet 1⅛ inches, at Oslo, Norw., last year.

Heljasz tossed the shot 51 feet 1¼ inches with his right hand and 43 feet 2½ inches with his left.

P. C. Williamson's Yacht Adds Another Victory

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—P. C. Williamson of the Detroit Yachting Club, winner of the deep-water 70-mile race Sunday, added another victory yesterday, winning the race for boats in the yawl division.

Two other Detroiters, Ken Eckling and K. M. Eckert, with Docani and Enigma, were second and third, respectively. In the schooner division, Jamie, owned by J. C. Bohannan of the Sandusky Sailing Club, was first and Fred Nemo Jr. of Detroit was second. Other winners were:

Club Sloop—Charles Hyne, Edison Boat Club, Detroit. Pearl Sloop—Merlin, by Don Cummings, of Detroit. C Class—Cayuse, by Morrill Dund, Detroit. Winners of earlier events yesterday included: R Boats—Breeze, by C. B. Ferris, Buffalo. Six-Meter—Dauphin, by Katherine Barton, Detroit. 22-Square Meter—Fraeth the Second, by W. C. Kellogg, Buffalo. H Class—Aladdin, by Ray St. John, of Cleveland. Star Class—Fleet Star the Third, by Edward Knevels, of Detroit.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	70	40	.636
New York	62	46	.574
Boston	58	53	.523
Chicago	55	52	.514
Cleveland	57	54	.514
Philadelphia	48	57	.457
Washington	47	65	.420
St. Louis	39	69	.361

Results Aug. 19

New York 7, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 11, Washington 5.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 4.
One game postponed.

Miss Annenberg Triumphs

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Sylvia Annenberg of Great Neck, L. I., a veteran of 15 years' links wars, will reign for another year as New York State's queen of amateur golf. The hard-driving Long Islander, who first learned her golf in Chicago, successfully defended her title Saturday by downing Marjorie Harrison of Ausable Forks, 17-year-old daughter of a golf professional, 4 and 3, on a sun-baked course bordering Lake Champlain.

Cavan Defeats Tipperary

DUBLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—Cavan defeated Tipperary, 10 to 8, today, to go into the finals of the Irish Gaelic football championship. Cavan will engage the winner of the Kildare-Mayo game in the final.

Mrs. Hall Steals Show From Men Marksmen Again

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Lela Hall of East Lynne, Mo., stepped into a man's game yesterday and stole the show from her masculine opponents for the second straight year as the 36th Grand American trapshooting program opened.

Mrs. Hall, about 24 years old, and weighing just a bit over 100, broke 198 out of a possible 200 targets to tie for the Class B crown, the highest score a woman marksman ever made in big league competition, and then won a shootoff with Dr. L. E. Botts of Wauseon, Ohio, and Dillie Craig of Berry, Ky., to take the crown.

Third in 1934

Last year Mrs. Hall broke 98x100 to finish third in the Grand American, the first woman ever to land in the money class in the trapshooting classic.

Seventeen shooters broke their first 100 targets in the class competitions yesterday and six of them broke 200 straight, the greatest scoring spree the fixture has ever experienced.

Walter Beaver of Berwin, Penna. North American clay target champion, and Grand American Handicap winner in 1933, broke the record for consecutive targets broken with 635. The old mark of 621 was set 10 years ago by Boyd Duncan of Lucy, Tenn.

John Taylor of Newark, Ohio, a profesional for the last 31 years who turned amateur for this year's meet, copped the Class A championship with 200 straight.

The Class AA title, the highest in the sport, went to B. C. Butts of Ferndale, Mich. Butts, who has been shooting only four years, broke 200 in a row to get into a shootoff with Steve Brothers, veteran from Chestnut Hill, Penna., and "Russ" Elliott of Raytown, Mo., and then defeated them in a 50-target shootoff by breaking 50 more in a row.

Ties for Pro Title

Fred Tomlin of Glasboro, N. J., and J. R. Jahn of Spirit Lake, Iowa, tied at 200 for the professional title, but did not shoot off for the laurels.

The Class C championship went to B. I. Hughes of Westchester, Ohio, in a shootoff with J. E. Monegan of Lacrosse, Wis., and W. R. Smith of Brooksville, Ohio, after they had tied at 197.

C. B. Sears of Loveland, Ohio, with 196x200 took the Class D honors, while M. V. Hedlesten, also of Loveland, won in Class E with 194.

The Illinois team of five won the team title for the second consecutive year. Illinois tied the Ohio team at 985x1000, but the invaders took the crown when one of the Ohioans left the grounds before the shootoff.

Perry Wins Singles Exhibition in Canada

TORONTO, Aug. 19 (Canadian Press)—Playing the first match of a brief Canadian exhibition tour preceding his defense of the United States singles title at Forest Hills, Fred Perry of England turned back Clifford S. Sutter, former American internationalist, 7—5, 6—4, on the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club courts Saturday.

In an unscheduled one-set exhibition against Gilbert Nunns of Toronto the Briton lost, 6—4.

Perry and Nunns later teamed to take a straight-set beating from Sutter and Walter Martin of Toronto in doubles, 6—4, 6—0. Martin dominated this match.

Helen Wills Moody Interested in Golf

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (AP)—The game of golf recently stirred up a new interest in the tennis champion, Helen Wills Moody.

"Perhaps I shall take up golf after I am through with tournament tennis," she said. "I had a golf lesson aboard ship while returning from Europe and really enjoyed it. I saw Joyce Wethered play recently and she made it look so easy I would like to try it myself."

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	76	55	.580
Buffalo	74	58	.561
Syracuse	74	60	.552
Baltimore	71	63	.530
Toronto	70	63	.526
Newark	66	67	.496
Rochester	53	76	.411
Albany	44	86	.338

Results Aug. 19

Albany 12, Baltimore 2.
Baltimore 3, Albany 0.
Buffalo 6, Rochester 5.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	71	41	.634
St. Louis	67	43	.609
Chicago	71	47	.602
Pittsburgh	63	54	.538
Brooklyn	53	59	.473
Philadelphia	50	64	.439
Cincinnati	49	67	.422
Boston	32	81	.283

Results Aug. 19

New York 4, Cincinnati 3. (10 innings)
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

Rifle Medal to Harrison

SOUTH MARCH, Ont., Aug. 20 (Canadian Press)—Capt. Roy Harrison of Toronto Saturday won the Governor General's gold medal, feature award of the annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, after a shoot-off. In the match proper the Toronto marksman, tied with Lieut. P. J. Martinson of Latuque, Que., Bisley shot, with 174 out of a possible 175 over 300, 600 and 900 yards. They shot off immediately, five shots being called for. Lieutenant Martinson scored 23 of a possible 25 and Harrison won with 24.

Amateur Golfing Fraternity Seek Qualifying Posts

By the Associated Press

Amateur golfers numbering 903 seek to qualify today for the national championship. There were 176 places open.

The championship proper will be decided in Cleveland Sept. 9-14. Ten players qualified last week in the far West. Fifteen others, comprising 10 former winners and five foreign entrants, are exempt from the 36-hole sectional tests on 26 courses today.

W. Lawson Little Jr., the defending champ, John T. Dunlap Jr., winner in 1933, and big Tony Torrance of England are among those automatically qualified. Johnny Goodman, who won the open crown two years ago, decided to take the test in the Omaha district with Rodney Bliss Jr., Goodman's home town rival, and Jack Hoerner of Stanford University.

Twenty-three contestants, including Dave Goldman, finalist with Little in the 1934 play at Brookline, Mass.; Reynolds Smith, Leland Hamman, Ed White and young Charley Dexter Jr., are among the 23 contestants for eight places in Dallas. At Oklahoma City, Walter Emery, Zell Eaton and Harry Gandy are in the field of 16 seeking four places.

Charley Yates, the Georgian who holds the western amateur crown, competes at Atlanta; Gus Moreland and Jack Westland, 1934 Walker cuppers, are entered in the Chicago district with George Dawson, Don Armstrong, Johnny Lehman and Freddie Haas, Johnny Fischer plays at Cincinnati.

Frankie Strafaci, newly crowned public links champion, competes in the New York district where a field of 133 seeks 23 places. Watts Gunn, Gene Homans, George Voigt, Dick Chapman, Willie Turnesa and Tommy Goodwin are among the competitors.

In Detroit, Robert (Bobby) Jones, who eliminated the veteran Francis Ouimet in the first round at Brookline, shoots for one of the places in his section.

Sommers Swims 90 Miles

VALLEJO, Calif., Aug. 20 (AP)—Byron Sommers, Vallejo distance swimmer, recently completed a ninety-mile swim down the Sacramento River and Suisun Bay to Vallejo.

Sporting Around the Hub

New Englanders Golfing at Brae Burn

ALL over the country golfers are pitting their skill today to land qualifying places in their respective districts to represent that location in the national title tournament at Cleveland, Sept. 9-14. New Englanders are chiefly interested in the quest 48 golfers are making at Brae Burn for the eight places allotted to this sector.

Since only 8 out of 48 can qualify, many are listed for disappointment at the conclusion of the 36 holes. Excepting Bill Blaney and Ed Kirouac, two former state champions who are unable to devote the time, and Jesse Guilford and Francis Ouimet, who automatically qualify as former national champions, practically every golfer of note in New England is prowling around the Brae Burn layout today.

In the event of a tie for the last position a sudden-death playoff will take place.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cards Win Exhibition—Joe Medwick's big bat smashed home five runs as the Cardinals defeated the Braves in an exhibition game at Lewiston, Maine, yesterday, 8 to 2. Joe connected with two home runs off the veteran Larry Benton, who started on the mound for the Braves. Al Blanche, former Providence College star, pitched the last four innings for the Tribe and held the world champions to six hits and no runs. He has worked in several exhibition games with the locals, and his performance yesterday is indication that he may be offered a contract in the near future.

♪ ♪ ♪

New Hampshire Open—Dave Hackney of Vesper, Lowell, retained his New Hampshire open golf championship on the Manchester Country Club links yesterday, scoring a 75 and 66 for a 141 total. His 66 broke the course record and gave him his third Granite State title. Harry Nettlebladt of Pakachoag Hill finished second to Hackney with a 72 and 73. R. W. (Bobby) Knowles of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., led the amateurs with a 74-74—149. Tom Howe, Wellesley (Mass.) pro had the second best 18 to Hackney scoring a 68 on the afternoon round.

♪ ♪ ♪

Newspapermen's Golf—Alex Kennedy and Gene McCarthy, both employees of the Boston Globe, won Class A and Class B honors, respectively, in the Newspapermen's Golf Association weekly tournament at the Weston Golf Club, yesterday. Kennedy scored an 88 gross and net 78, while McCarthy totaled a 91 for 83.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rangeley Carnival Over—Leo Hansbury, Rangeley Lake Hotel professional, won first prize for low gross, and Jim Polinni of Bethlehem, N. H., took the amateur prize in the pro-amateur Rangeley Lakes golf championship at Rangeley, Maine, yesterday, ending the four-day carnival.

♪ ♪ ♪

Series Final Tomorrow—The Braves close their present series with the Cardinals tomorrow by playing a single game, which starts at 3:15 o'clock. Bill McKechnie, Tribal manager, said yesterday that he would probably pitch Bob Brown against the world champions. On Bob's last start he blanked the Cincinnati Reds on two hits and showed signs of returning to the form he displayed three years ago. Bill Walker will probably pitch for the Cardinals. It will be the final appearance of the St. Louis club here this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Caddie Title Playoff—Jimmy Murphy, 17-year-old Pine Brook Valley caddie and former captain of the Watertown High School golf team, had his name added to the lengthening list of Massachusetts State caddie champions, yesterday, when he defeated Mike Yankowski of Worcester in an 18-hole playoff on the Wollaston golf links. Neithtr boy played so well yesterday as in the championship proper. Murphy carding an 82 to 84 for Yankowski. Both scored 75s a week ago.

Johnson's Cantitoe Sails Home in Front

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Cantitoe, 12-meter sloop under charter to J. Seward Johnson, led the way from Vineyard Haven to this port last night in the New York Yacht Club's cruise.

The Cantitoe won the Vice-Commodore's Cup in the sloop division with Mouette second to cross the finish line and Prestige third. Prestige, owned by Harold S. Vanderbilt, had led the fleet in previous port-to-port runs.

Adverse breeze, calms, stiff head tides and fog made the race a slow one. Thirty-three yachts started and a majority of them quit. There was a jam off Westchop and as the tide carried them close to the rocks, most of the craft with auxiliary power gave up the contest and started their motors. Other yachts that had neither auxiliary power nor tenders, dropped anchor and awaited the turn of the tide.

Cantitoe finished 21 minutes ahead of Mouette, while Prestige, Metina, Istalena, Seven Seas, Priscilla III and Windward followed in that order.

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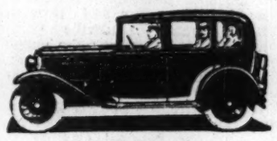

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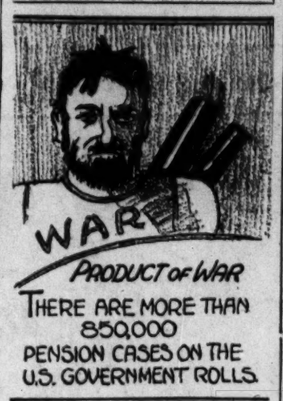


Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

67

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Was the White House originally intended to be a white house? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Are there more than 60 books in the Bible? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is the following sentence grammatically correct: "Each of the members, as well as nonmembers of the congregation, seemed to stay away from church whenever he pleased"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Should the last syllable of "portentous" be sounded *-shus*? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Should "Les Miserables" be pronounced *Lay Me-zay-rah'-b'l*? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Would you be justified in saying that there are four times more chauffeurs than plumbers in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Was Ruth the daughter of Naomi? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Is it true that from 1929 to 1934, both years inclusive, only two Americans won the Nobel Peace Prize? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is the Grand Canyon in Colorado? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is Baghdad in India? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

A pessimist was holding forth on the shortcomings of the rising generation. "Where today," he demanded, "can you find the youngster who will just go on smiling when everything is going wrong?"

To which a more optimistic friend replied, "On the links this afternoon, carrying my clubs."

The Right Man

Employment Agent: "Have you any experience in anything?"

Job Seeker: "I was a floor walker for two years."

Employment Agent: "Good. I can place you with a woman who just had twins."

Gallant Husband

Mrs. Newed: "I'm afraid I've put too much salt in the soup, darling."

Mr. Newed: "Not at all, sweetheart. There's not quite sufficient soup for the salt, that's all."—*El Paso World News.*

Out on Business

Customer: "I inserted an advertisement for my lost dog in the paper here. Has anything been heard of it? I offered a reward."

Office Boy: "Sorry, all the editors and reporters are out looking for the dog."—*Stuttgarter Illustrierte.*

Too Many Z's

Mother: "You are at the foot of the spelling class again, are you?"

Boy: "Yes'm."

Mother: "How did that happen?"

Boy: "Got too many z's in scissors."—*Chaser.*

Daily Features

The World's Smallest Harbor

The Harbor of Sark, Channel Islands, Is Regarded as the Smallest in the World. Note, for instance, the Two Small Steamers Outside—Too Large to Use It. The Monitor Camera Club Is Indebted to Arthur Higgs, Guernsey, Channel Islands, for This Picture; and Cheerfully Awards Him One of the Promised Dollars.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Decorative Pottery

ONE woman went to a local pottery and got a number of flower pots of different sizes, and odd-shaped containers in just the unfinished state. These she proceeded to decorate with clever designs and colorings to go with room furnishings. For instance, she knew many women hunted the shops for various-sized flower pots in the same design, wanting to use them in the same room, but for different kinds of plants. Some wanted low containers for the dining table that would go with some old-fashioned candlesticks; and she decorated these bowls to meet the taste of the probable buyers. She went to a florist's and got ivy plants, small begonias, etc., to show how her unusually pretty containers would look in a home. Her sales were easy to make.

M. S.

Quotation for Today

THE first test of a really great man is his humility.
—RUSKIN

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Come to Visit Uncle Hugo

"WHERE are Percy Pig and Edward Elephant this summer, Uncle Peter?" asked Jimmie.

"Visiting," said Uncle Peter.

"Who are they visiting, Uncle Peter?" asked Jennie.

"The earlier part of the summer," said Uncle Peter, "they were visiting Uncle Arthur Pig. And then one day Uncle Arthur Pig wrote a letter to Uncle Hugo Elephant, and told Percy and Edward to take turns carrying it, and put them on the train, and paid their fares, and sent them to visit Uncle Hugo."

"What did he say in the letter?" asked Jimmie.

"Uncle Arthur wrote," said Uncle Percy, "like this: 'Mr. Hugo Elephant, Pollywog Island. Dear Sir: I am sending you your nephew Edward, my nephew Percy, and my sister Polly, who is affectionately regarded as an aunt by both Percy and Edward. They were to visit me all summer, but I am called to Europe and am taking Mrs. Arthur Pig with me, so I am sending Edward and Percy and their Aunt Polly to visit you for the rest of the summer.

"'I am now off for Europe. Yours respectfully, Arthur Pig.' So there they all are at Uncle Hugo Elephant's palatial summer cottage on Pollywog Island.

"About two weeks ago last Thursday," continued Uncle Peter, "Mr. Hugo Elephant swung gently in the softly cushioned hammock on the screened porch of his palatial summer cottage reading the first chapter of the most popular novel he had been able to find in the Pollywog Island Circulating Library. Mr. Elephant was taking a vacation from business, and he is the kind of an elephant who when he takes a vacation from business just drops his business right out of his mind and devotes himself with the same earnestness to reading the most popular novel he can find.

"So there he sat with the sea breezes fanning him on one side and an electrical fan fanning him on the other, and now and then a bee or a mosquito or a fly or some other winged insect flew up and looked at him through the wire screen and tried to find a place to get in and gave it up and flew away. But presently Mr. Elephant looked over the top of his book and saw two little figures far off along the road to the railway station each carrying a little bag."

"I expect they were Edward and Percy," said Jennie.

"'I do believe,' exclaimed Mr. Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "'that those are Edward and Percy! Now where did they come from? But perhaps I can finish this chapter before they get here.' So Mr. Elephant read as fast as he could, and Percy Pig and Edward Elephant came nearer and up the path and up the steps and through the door of the screened porch.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Here's a letter from Uncle Arthur"

"'Don't let in any winged insects,' said Mr. Elephant, hurrying to finish his chapter. 'Here we are! Here we are, Uncle Hugo!' shouted Percy and Edward, putting down their bags and running to Mr. Elephant with an envelope they had been carrying between them, each holding it by a corner. 'And here's a letter from Uncle Arthur.'"

"I guess Mr. Elephant was surprised," said Jimmie.

"He was," said Uncle Peter. "Mr. Elephant opened the letter and read it and put it in his book to mark the place where he had stopped reading. 'Well! Well! Well!' said Mr. Elephant. 'But where is Aunt Polly?'

"'She's coming on her bicycle, Uncle Hugo,' said Percy and Edward, 'because she doesn't like to travel on trains.'"

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Basket of Summer Fruit

WE ARE told that during the course of a series of visions, the prophet Amos beheld "a basket of summer fruit." "Then said the LORD . . . the end is come upon my people of Israel" (Amos 8:1f).

In English, the connection between the two ideas is not obvious, but it hinges upon a play upon words in the original, a literary artifice constantly employed by the Biblical writers.

The regular Hebrew word for "end," *kets*, is very similar in sound to the term *ka-yits*, which is rendered "summer fruit"; and by Amos and his readers this similarity would be readily grasped, though it is generally obscured by translation into another language. Moffatt, however, in his rendering, has succeeded in suggesting the relation between the words by noting that Amos saw "ripe fruit" and that the Lord's answer came in the words, "So is the doom ripe."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Animal Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

THE loving care bestowed on Ambrose, a big, striped cat, by his owner, Mrs. Laura H. Meyer, principal of the Crescent Heights Elementary School, has resulted in the awakened interest in pets by the school children and the establishment of an "animal exchange" at the school. Each year more than 70 pets, ranging from turtles and rabbits to dogs and cats, are exchanged, or homes are found for them, through the school children, who are learning early lessons on kindness to animals.

Ambrose himself is a privileged character, having attended school almost daily since the school was opened nearly seven years ago. He sleeps on Mrs. Meyer's desk and occasionally inspects the classrooms. Three other cats in the neighborhood have struck up a friendship with Mrs. Meyer and spend the day with her at the school regularly once or twice a week.

Ambrose has traveled 130,000 miles by motorcar with his mistress and is said to be the only animal ever given a written permit from the Department of the Interior to pass through the Yosemite National Park. But the animal exchange is his pride and joy.

Daily Anecdote

A Plain Answer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

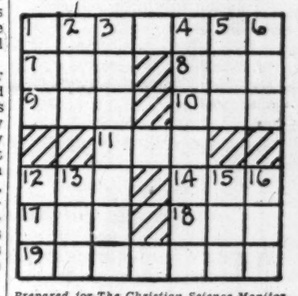
LORD PALMERSTON, Prime Minister of Britain from 1859 until 1865, was speaking at Tiverton, when an opposing candidate asked him if he would answer a question.

Lord Palmerston readily assented, and the question was put to him: would he vote for a certain radical measure of reform?

He at once answered: "I will [pausing while the Liberals cheered] not [whereat the Conservatives applauded].

The audience was convulsed, and the heckler bolted.

Crossword Puzzle No. 130



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Planet
7—Greek letter
8—Humming-bird
9—A number
10—Negative vote
11—Pony
12—Hawaiian wreath
14—Newt
17—Fear
18—Born
19—Covered with wax

Down
1—A gushing flow
2—Indian
3—Basket
4—Touching
5—Girl's name
6—Beam of light
12—Resinous substance
13—Female of the sheep
15—A charge
16—To spread hay

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke, the Mediator*

By LE PELLEY

FOR TWO DAYS MR. LANEY, TUBBY AND BUDDY TOIL IN THE SUN—STILL WITHOUT SUCCESS
BUT MARMADUKE SITS UNDER A TREE IN THE SHADE
WELL, MARMADUKE—I THINK YOU HAVE NERVE SITTING UNDER THAT TREE WHILE WE DIG!
HE HASN'T EVEN PICKED UP A SHOVEL
HE LOAFED YESTERDAY TOO!
GENTLEMEN, DO NOT SCOFF! MY FATHER MADE A MILLION DOLLARS BY DOING A LITTLE MORE THINKING THAN HE DID EXERCISING — AND I AM A SO CALLED "CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK"
BUT WE ALMOST HAVE THE TREASURE! THIS IS THE TIME TO DIG
DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU THAT THERE IS NOTHING IN THE MAP TO INDICATE THAT WE SHOULD DIG!
PLUNKY
WHERE DOES THAT YOUNG FELLOW THINK THE TREASURE IS?? FLOATING IN THE AIR?
AHA—HERE IS JAKE AGAIN—HIDING BEHIND A ROCK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not as Bad Off as He Thought He Was*

By CARMACK

I felt pretty lonesome for the Boss today—
Tiddlywinks must have noticed it because he tried to coax me into a frolic but I didn't feel like frolicking—
So he left me and pretty soon he came back bringing ol' Togo with him—
"Hey, what are you looking so glum about?" ol' Togo wanted to know—"Why," he said "you don't know how well off you are!"
Then he told me what happens when his master and mistress go away—How he is sent to a kennel where he has no one to play with and is kept penned up day and night—
After which I decided to cheer up a bit—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Co-operate Or—?

WHILE European nations look toward the convening of the League of Nations Council and Assembly about a fortnight hence as the remaining hope of staving off war in Ethiopia, the main thought of most Americans probably is a hope and a resolution to "stay out of that mess." But are they going to succeed in staying out merely by crossing their fingers and congratulating themselves that they have not entered the League?

One expression of this attitude is presented in an article by Frank H. Simonds in the Saturday Evening Post. He contrasts strikingly the federal relation between the states of the United States and the much looser relation of members of the League. In the American Union all of the forty-eight states have transferred to a central Government not only the power but also the means to make war. And, finally, they have divested themselves of those prerogatives which, had they been retained and exercised, must have made conflicts between the several commonwealths inescapable.

Not one of these desiderata, which Mr. Simonds himself enumerates, has been achieved at Geneva. The result is what we see today, a system which to Mr. Simonds's view is more like the old balance of power in which the haves, in the enjoyment of the "pleasant but precarious" fruits of the last war, are intent upon denying justice to the have-nots under the dubious banner of peace.

Mr. Simonds's object in pointing the contrast is to reinforce the current warning to Americans against entanglements. If Americans were linked up with the Geneva organization, he thinks the United States would merely be used as catspaw, at worst being led into war, at best supporting an intolerable status quo. But to others the contrast between the two systems suggests another conclusion. American co-operation might conceivably transform the world collective system into an effective unit. The United States possesses a unique power flowing from its size, population, resources, genius. If it were to work with the League of Nations, surely it would exert an influence commensurate with such power. This is plain logic. And the effort would not be single-handed. There are millions of persons outside the United States whose influence for peace would be stiffened by American co-operation.

This effort, too, would have an instrument against the status quo in the League itself. Mr. Simonds asserts that the League has no "positive program." By this he means that the League, "like the Concert of Europe and the Holy Alliance," has no policy for disturbing the status quo in the interests of justice. Later on he contradicts himself by referring to the Geneva "experiment." It is, indeed, an experiment, altogether unlike the Concert of Europe and the Holy Alliance. The heart of the Covenant provides for change, being enshrined in Article 19, which provides for the review of any treaty relation. That the article has not been invoked is due in great part to the inability of the League to function as a world organization when the world's greatest power is not a member.

The League is an expression of the inner aspiration of civilized men to live at peace and on a plane of justice with their fellows. The projects for transferring this ideal to actuality have been endless from the dawn of the Christian era and before. Never before, however, have they come so near to fruition. The questions for America to answer are: Would it profit America to see a world system molded along lines capable of preserving peace, as her own federal system preserves it among the states? Would it harm the United States if "the Geneva experiment" proved ineffective in preventing an outbreak of war? If the answers are in the affirmative, then American co-operation (we do not necessarily say American membership in the League of Nations) is worth while *in the American interest.*

Mr. Simonds would answer the questions in the negative. He is quite dogmatic about it. But, we submit, dogmatism is hardly fitting in the presence of such unknowables. Even Henry Cabot Lodge, who, as the result of many extraneous circumstances, played a part in keeping the United States out of the League, favored American co-operation in the interests of world peace. On the floor of the Senate, Senator Lodge, in defending Theodore Roosevelt's policy of participation at the Algeciras Conference in 1906, said:

"It is the policy of the United States to be at peace; but, more than that, the policy and interest of the United States alike demand the peace of the world, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that we are never to exert our great moral influence or to use our good offices for the maintenance of the world's peace. . . . Mr. President, the phrase 'entangling alliances' does not mean that we should not unite with other nations on common questions, on the settlement of rights of commerce, as to the rights of our citizens in other countries, or in the promotion of those great and beneficent objects which are embodied in international conventions."

Lodge's view, in our opinion, is as valid today as it was in 1906.

Strange Solicitude

MANY queer things can take place in Times Square, New York. Not in many a month, though, one may venture, has it seen or heard a more ironic appeal than that represented by a booth of an organization devoted to campaigning for legalization of lotteries.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, sponsor of the movement, declares the object of the proposed national lotteries would be to "care for the poor and the destitute and the starving babies in America." This, indeed, is a touching appeal. But what of a method that causes poverty and destitution, abandoned families and starving children in probably greater measure than it can minister to them? Is this a way of catching up with our social needs? Is it not more like the method of a dog chasing his tail—a way of insuring that the needs shall always grow beyond the means of caring for them?

Mrs. Harriman speaks of lotteries in other countries as she has observed them in her travels abroad, but can she point to any such country in which this state-sponsored gambling is not a depressant upon living standards and a drain on the resources of just those classes for which charity is traditionally solicitous?

Nevertheless, the proposal of lotteries at a time when heavier taxes on the rich are being imposed presents a question that must have serious consideration. Philanthropic institutions complain that wealth taxes will cut off large sources of their support. If this is so, the difference must be made up from the only moderately well-to-do. If there is to be a democratization of wealth, there must be also a democratization of responsibilities.

But we believe these needs can be better met by direct appeal to the generosity of the people than by playing on the insidious desire to get something for nothing.

A Customs Frontier

THE Canadian-American border has long been the symbol of what can be accomplished between neighboring countries. There is not a soldier on guard. But there is somebody equally formidable to many, and this is the customs official, who, too often, is manning a fighting barricade. Premier R. B. Bennett, indeed, owed his election to his insistence on a frontier bristling with tariffs, as an answer to the Hawley-Smoot Act in the United States.

Now comes Arthur W. Roebuck, Attorney General of Ontario, with a plea for a truly pacifist border. He would withdraw the customs officials, as his forefathers and those of present generation Americans withdrew their troops. The plea was uttered while Mr. Roebuck was playing the part of host. It was his method of welcoming an American convention to Toronto. Amid the pressures of practical politics, no doubt he would not be party to the realization of his own vision. But that he expressed it at all gives hope that tariff barriers between these two neighbors, the extent of which were revealed at the Canadian-American conference at Canton, New York, will sooner or later be demilitarized.

London's Skyward Sky Line

LONDON'S sky line is rising. The roofscape seen from the Thames shows what the invasion of modernity is doing to the haunts of men so vividly described by novelists and essayists of an earlier day. Still further alterations are in prospect. Adelphi Terrace is doomed to go. The work of demolition will be begun early next year. Thus one of the most interesting of literary landmarks will pass.

Few places in London compare with Adelphi in literary values. Dickens knew its vaults and arches. Often he lingered along its quiet front to gaze at barges and ships going up and down with the tide. Tom Hood, whose "Song of the Shirt" still rings in the ears of many a schoolboy, spent his early days in the neighborhood. Samuel Pepys lived but a few doors away. Charles Lamb could scarcely miss it in his walks from the Temple. Benjamin Franklin had residence in the terrace when he was agent for the American Colonies.

Of modern authors the list would be difficult to enumerate. Thomas Hardy studied architecture in Adelphi. George Bernard Shaw and Sir James M. Barrie made their abode in its spacious flats, and the Savage Club, with its widely varying talents, found a quiet retreat for nearly half a century in premises which it must now vacate. Book publishers and literary agencies clung to the terrace as newspapers hitherto have done to Fleet Street, impelled no doubt to some extent by the traditions with which it has been covered.

One by one the buildings hallowed by time and mellowed by usage go down before the demands of a new age, an age in which the symbols even of a single generation are entirely out of tune. The march of progress spares neither memories nor relics of spacious leisurely days. And so Adelphi is to see a towering block rear its modern head above its soot-encrusted friends, a block whose ten stories will harmonize more with the giants of the post-war era than with the humbler but more historic associates of its long and fruitful career.

England Speaks

Book News of the Day

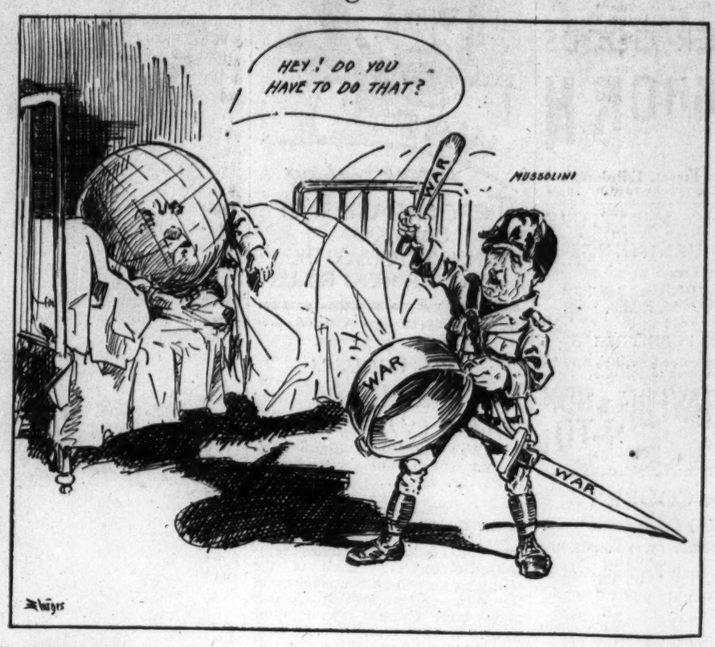
IN THE VOICE OF ENGLAND (New York: Harper. $3) Charles Grosvenor Osgood has written a book that can be used as a text for classes in English literature, and is also fluent, continuous and alive enough to be read for pure pleasure. It differs from many older books on the same subject in that the conventional classification of literature into prose, poetry, drama, novel, lyric and so on has been abandoned, on the ground that such classification often severs into sections individual writers who have worked in more than one field. It differs, too, from some newer histories of literature in that the emphasis is placed on men more than on movements or trends. "I have," says Professor Osgood, "with the distinguished encouragement of Dr. Johnson, inclined to 'the biographical part of literature,' a leaning confirmed by many years experience in the teaching of literature." This is well, for after all, the writer makes the book.

Among passages in Professor Osgood's book that are most likely to attract attention because of their vigor and freshness of treatment—perhaps, too, because the material itself is not staled with familiarity—are the chapters on the artistically inactive period between the Conquest and Chaucer; on Sir Thomas Malory, gentleman, opponent of law and order and chronicler of King Arthur and his knights, and on modern writers under the headings Victoria and With Many Voices. Some chapter sections qualify as delightful essays.

The title of the book is aptly chosen to convey what is to the author an important element in literature—its appeal to the ear. England's literature is her voice, speaking audibly in the early years before the printing press, speaking in full completeness now only when words are heard as well as seen. Some of the best of Professor Osgood's paragraphs celebrate the beauty of the spoken word. In an age so much concerned with getting ideas or impressions—hugger-mugger—down on paper, it is salutary to have this regard for language, particularly for the sound of it, so clearly stated.

A reading of "The Voice of England" provides a continuous history of the making of a great literature. The historian's attitude toward the foremost men and women writers is appreciative, but not too reverent. He is a little skeptical of some so-called facts and he is independent enough to make his own interpretations. Possibly he slightly overemphasizes the little known just because it is in danger of being forgotten. Certainly his accounts of "King Horn," of Manning of Bourne, of Middle English Song (a delightful recital!) and, among moderns, of James Thomson, "B. V.," to mention only a few examples, are longer than in most books of this size; and this is just one reason why his history of English literature will be acceptable for general reading. Its well-arranged contents, its index and the bibliography compiled by Willard Thorp make it a useful reference book for the home library.

"Disturbing the Peace"



A Mandate for Ethiopia?

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor of July 31 the following statement appeared as part of a news dispatch on the Abyssinian situation:

> At any rate, the thesis is being put forward in some quarters that it would be in the true interest of Ethiopia, as well as in the interests of Italy, to say nothing of the interests of humanity, and in perfect accord with the conceptions of the League, to place Ethiopia under a mandate, like Syria, or Tanganyika, or the Cameroons, or Palestine, until such time as slavery shall be abolished and primitive customs have been replaced by western methods.

In the interests of that accuracy which is an integral part of your newspaper's reputation, may I point out that the terms of the mandates you mention are not all alike, nor are the policies of the respective mandatories the same where the terms are similar. Syria and Palestine are under Class "A" mandates; Tanganyika and the Cameroons are under Class "B" mandates. Furthermore, Syria and French Cameroon are administered in accordance with French colonial policy, whereas British colonial policy is applied in Palestine, Tanganyika and British Cameroon. The differences are important, because we are dealing with a country which was not only recognized as a sovereign and independent state by the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of peace of Oct. 26, 1896, but which is now a member of the League of Nations.

France has followed the policy of "incorporation," namely, to attempt to do away with native traditions and customs, and to replace them with French culture; and to administer territories through colonial officials directly responsible to the French Colonial Office—even giving colonies representation in the French Parliament.

On the other hand, Great Britain, following its policy of local autonomy and indirect administration, has sought to raise the level of civilization through the medium of native customs and traditions and, where practicable, through native administration.

Obviously, something akin to an "A" mandate would be contemplated in the case of Ethiopia. This class of mandates has been considered as contemplating a temporary arrangement, involving a sort of international protectorate, with a *pro tem* division of sovereignty with the mandatory. "B" mandates do not appear to require native participation or representation in the government. However, to date, no mandatory has indicated any intention to relinquish its control over mandated territory, particularly where the territory is of commercial or strategic importance.

Nevertheless, in view of the excessive cost of policing a country like Abyssinia, Italy may not find a mandate the best method of solving its Ethiopian tangle, particularly in view of the proviso in both Class "A" and Class "B" mandates forbidding monopolies of natural resources—

> for the benefit of the mandatory or his nationals, directly or indirectly, or any preferential advantage which shall be inconsistent with the economic, commercial and industrial equality hereinbefore guaranteed.

Under these circumstances, Mussolini, by obtaining special economic privileges from Ethiopia, might be able to strike a better bargain for Italy than by obaining a mandate over the territory from the League of Nations. However, Mussolini may have in mind things not dreamt of in our philosophies. One thing is certain: an international protectorate or a League mandate to any power other than Italy could not solve the dispute; nor would the bitterness cease were slavery and the slave trade in Abyssinia to wither overnight like Jonah's gourd. To understand the problem, one must first comprehend "Italia Irridenta."

HAROLD ROLAND SHAPIRO,
Member, New York Bar (formerly lecturer in government at Brooklyn College and associate professor in administrative law at New York Law School).
New York City.

"Pricking" Lake Tana

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. G. H. Dempster of Alexandria, in reply to my article on "Normandy Stream and African Lake," states that "the utilization of Lake Tana water for benefiting land now in Italian possession is practically impossible for physical reasons." He may, of course, be right, but certainly high authorities have contemplated such "utilization." I will refer him to an article in the Contemporary Review for August by Sir John Harris, who writes:

> "Of what potential interest, it may be asked, is Lake Tana to Italy? Can it be that, included in the dream of an Imperial Rome recreated in Africa, there is the conception of turning the bed of the Blue Nile east toward the Red Sea and away from the White! Such a dream is far less 'wild' than appears at first sight. The "pricking" of the lake is said to be quite a possible engineering feat; but if Signor Mussolini contemplates usurping the throne of Abyssinia, and then attempting to turn the Blue Nile, he would only be following in the foosteps of a former Emperor, for there was a time when the Abyssinians were bent upon this very feat themselves. King Lalibela, who ruled Abyssinia for forty years from 1173 B. C., actually attempted this work. Indeed, traces of the public works are still to be seen eastward of the Blue Nile. It is, of course, on record in official papers that Signor Mussolini intends to secure at least a part of the waters of the Blue Nile. No doubt, those who are advising Signor Mussolini on this matter have pointed out to him that a supply of water turned into the arid plains of an extended Eritrea would produce for the Italian cotton factories all the cotton that Italy would require, and thus save her from the onerous duty of shipping something over £2,000,000 worth of gold overseas each year to purchase raw cotton for the Italian factories."

SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Geneva, Switzerland.

Court and Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to clear the impression which my letter on the Constitution gave to C. F. Wieland. I believe a close study of the letter will reveal that the opposite of dictatorship is intended.

None of us would call the British or Canadian Government a dictatorship These are acknowledged to be very democratic, and in neither of these can the courts decide on the constitutionality of the laws as passed by the Legislature. In the United States, rather, there is a dictatorship of the Supreme Court, which has no popular mandate from the people.

Of course, there is a right way to amend the Constitution, there is possibility of a Constitutional Convention, and I am wholeheartedly for the right and legal way.

Nashville, Tenn. C. K. BENTLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

When the Judge Comes Home

By Frank L. Perrin

OUT in my former home State, Missouri, a few embattled farmers are emulating, somewhat grotesquely, the tactics of their remote neighbors in some of the states of the northern sections of the Middle West who have assumed the privilege of dictating to the courts what they shall or shall not do in dealing with foreclosures. Into the midst of his assertive neighbors a district judge drove, a day or two ago, to visit his old home and his mother, still a resident there. He came back despite threats of violence uttered by his boyhood friends and neighbors who had declared he would be summarily dealt with because he had directed the proper officials to sell the property of farmers pursuant to regular foreclosure proceedings.

It has been said that a judge, like a prophet, is not without honor save in his own country—or county. A friend of mine who was once a farmer boy in Wisconsin and later a lawyer practicing in a backwoods county seat, eventually became circuit judge. His circuit included his home county, of course, and eventually he returned to sit in dignity upon the bench before which he had stood as novice and as a full-fledged attorney and counselor. A former neighbor who had been called as a witness refused to answer a more or less embarrassing question propounded by the defense lawyer in a suit for damages for personal injuries. With the assurance of one who believes himself within his rights, the witness defied the cajolery and threats of the inquisitive questioner.

Finally, the somewhat apologetic judge was obliged to intervene. Persuasively, and with all kindness, he turned to the witness and said: "Mr. Oleson, you must reply to the question. It is perfectly proper and I shall be obliged to insist upon an answer."

To the witness the judge was again "Jack" Parrish, and it was to Jack Parrish that the defiance of the former neighbor was hurled, punctured with side remarks which cannot be quoted at the moment. But the question was answered.

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The Missouri judge who refused to be intimidated by the threats of his old neighbors and friends no doubt realized that those who failed to recognize his authority as an individual because they associated him somewhat too closely with youthful environments, did actually respect his official position and prerogatives. They themselves had, as had the neighbors of my Wisconsin friend, elevated him to his new place of authority. Disregard or defiance in such circumstances would be tantamount to defiance of the laws which they had had some part in enacting. American citizens do not govern themselves thus.

I have observed with keen interest these sporadic and somewhat infrequent outbreaks or manifestations of defiance by usually passive and law-abiding residents of the grain sections of the West. They are contrary to the character and usual reactions of the American people in times of adversity and distress.

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I am inclined to believe that this apparent phenomenon, which is in fact a reversal of past performances, can be explained by the prevailing universal belief that debts may be canceled by repudiation as effectively and perhaps more quickly than by compromise or payment. It may be that the farmers, like some of the debtor nations of the world, did not assume their heavy burdens carelessly or needlessly, but it is all too apparent that they have, by some process of specious argument, convinced themselves that the equities are now all on the side of the debtor, with the risk assumed by the lending creditor. By what argument is this false hypothesis to be overcome?

First of all, perhaps, it must be made to appear that the lender did not come by his capital through some unfair or unjust economic advantage. The western farmer is somewhat too easily persuaded that the eastern capitalist, for instance, has profited at the cost of the farmer. He arrays the "capitalistic East" against the "agricultural West," and quite easily justifies repudiation by convincing himself that by this means he is only reclaiming that which is his own.

Between neighbors, or between nations, such methods of attempted adjustment are unsound and indefensible. The judge who went back home personified, in true American style, the theory and basis of right adjustment.

The Wide Horizon

Where Does Business Come In?

By E. Pendleton Herring
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LOBBY investigations are on the whole futile performances. Almost every session of Congress brings an inquiry into the machinations of the nefarious lobbyist. A few rascals are exposed, bitter words are exchanged during the committee hearings and reforms sometimes follow in limited fields. But no fundamental advance is made toward better government.

Exposure as a means of political reform is not effective unless it arouses sufficient public indignation to change the very conditions that created the abuses exposed. The present lobby investigation is only repeating a tale that has been told many times. The names are different but the plot is familiar. When great business corporations are threatened with a "death sentence" their drastic efforts to save themselves cannot be regarded as surprising, but when a Senate investigation fails to shock the public with its revelations it fails of its major purpose.

This present investigation, however, could serve a very useful end if it brought to general attention the need of providing businessmen with an official channel whereby they might frankly offer their views to Congress and to the Administration. Industry might take as its slogan: No business regulation without business representation. If the Federal Government is to concern itself more and more in the affairs of industry, industry must be represented more directly in this process of government.

The problem is not that of finding defenders of business rights. The average politician is only too anxious to serve those who hold the money bags. Such representatives hold their ears so close to the ground that they get them full of grasshoppers even on the sidewalks of the financial district. Spokesmen are needed who recognize the social responsibilities as well as the rights of industry. Business needs spokesmen who stand firmly upon economic reality and look to the long-range welfare of industry.

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"It has seemed to me during my experience at Washington that business has always spoken with too many separate voices," the Secretary of Commerce recently stated. "It has not 'come to one' with itself or with its own problems.' How can businessmen be brought to consider the community of interest that gives them a common stake in all governmental regulation? How can they be made to contribute toward the solution of these public problems?

The most promising answer was the Business Advisory and Planning Council established by Secretary Roper in June, 1933. It brought together about fifty influential industrialists. Working through subcommittees these men undertook to study problems of national importance to business. Within the last few weeks, however, several of the leading members of the council have resigned and today the council is discredited in the eyes of many observers.

The difficulties of this body are a lesson for the future rather than a reason for abandoning similar experiments. The council performed a useful function so long as it investigated and advised. It met its Nemesis when certain members essayed to champion the President against the critical onslaught of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. These members presumed to speak for the American businessman from whom they held no mandate. Thus an expert body was drawn into politics.

The council has lately decided against any publicity for its proceedings or recommendations. Functioning as a *confidential advisory board* of representative business leaders the council may yet prove effective. The Secretary of Commerce can call upon this body for constructive suggestions and criticism. He must take responsibility for action.

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Even if a national advisory council for all of industry fails, federal officials can still effectively co-operate with businessmen in more limited fields. Much might be accomplished in establishing a closer tie between industry and the Federal Government in the states, the cities and even smaller communities. French Chambers of Commerce offer a lead. These organizations of local businessmen are authorized by law and charged with the performance of certain governmental tasks. A vital relationship between industry and government should be developed from smaller to larger areas.

In many communities a committee of representative businessmen could be selected to co-operate with officials. Such committees could watch the activities of federal officials in their community. They could weigh the effectiveness of regulatory laws. They could judge the value of projected public works and of relief for the unemployed. They could inform their business community as to how public funds were being used.

Lobby investigations are intended to draw down the censure of the community upon unscrupulous industrialists. The greater need is to draw upon the wisdom and experience of the business community in the solution of common problems. Business advisory committees starting in local communities and heading up in a national business advisory board would provide the contact needed. The present Business Advisory Council should not be discarded simply because of a rift among its members. Its full potentialities are as yet untested.